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PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE MOST USEFUL AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Tramways, Lists of interest—Inland and along Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
WITH A
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 54,762.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connections at Aden with	Tons
1st July	MOOLTAN	7761		
1st "	BALEAR	6960	CHINA	7915
1st "	HIMALAYA	6898		
2nd "	MACEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10013
3rd "	VICTORIA	7019		
3rd "	GARONNE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
15th "	ARCADIA	7903		
15th "	MANTUA	8000	MANTUA	11000
15th "	PERSIA	6810		
15th "	SALSETTE			
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	1050
16th "	SALSETTE	6000		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10948
29th "	SALSETTE	7913		

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

CARNAC BUNDER on day o'clock p.m. for Medical ith Officer of the Port, and d on board the Mail Steamer nd conveyed thence in the pecial attention is directed hich are imperative under the

ngers cannot go on board the

...NG, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

...ny's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly ...n TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the ... and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued ...onable terms.

...accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
OFFICES: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

ADRIATIC MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
ROMBERG	4123	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
CHRISTOF	4129	S. Chimani	1st Sept. 1909
ARTHUR	4129	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
[illegible]	4116		1st Nov. 1909
LORENZA	4261	M. Dabovich	16th " 1909
ROBERT	4129	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	4129	O. Gilthuber	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are issued for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS, are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Brindisi or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Aden to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to the Steamer of the Company which takes about 48 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Quarantine (about 4 days) all the Steamers of the Company call at Venice.

Large Steamers call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

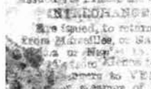
TRANSIT TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
[illegible]	8,260	S. Tarabochia	24th July 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Ballard House 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,



From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
[illegible]	May 28, June 18	June 24 July 9	June 30 July 8 For Calcutta	July 10 July 24 Aug. 9
[illegible]	June 25 July 10 July 17 July 27	July 29 Aug. 8 ... Aug. 19	July 27 August 7 ... August 24	Aug. 14 Aug. 23 Aug. 24 Sept. 10
[illegible]	Aug. 7 Aug. 18 Sept. 25	Aug. 31 Sept. 10 ... Oct. 16	Sept. 5 Sept. 15 ... Nov. 2	Sept. 21 Nov. 1 Nov. 2
[illegible]	Sept. 21 Oct. 5 Oct. 14 Oct. 29	Oct. 29 Nov. 8 Nov. 14 Nov. 27	Nov. 3 Nov. 7 Nov. 19 Nov. 28	Nov. 18 Nov. 23 Dec. 5 Dec. 10
[illegible]	Nov. 5 Nov. 18 Nov. 27 Dec. 17	Dec. 28 Dec. 31 Decmbr. Jan. 6	Jan. 3 Jan. 12 Jan. 13	Dec. 26 Dec. 30 Feb. 2

Steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess. Fares for first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to
Messrs. GATES & SONS AGENCY,
Alliance ELLICE NIXON & Co.,
Agents for ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.,

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI Direct,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time about
ARMSA	2,030	Sun. 4th July	10 a.m.
KAISAR	1,136	Thur. 1st July	2 a.m.
NUMIDIA	1,766	Fri. 2nd July	5 a.m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

EXTRA STEAMER FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

S. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, sailing about 5 p.m. on Monday, 5th July.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,026 tons, 8th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,135 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Basrah, also sailing Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Steamer sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Assam, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

30th June, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4147	Magnen	8th July 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4373	Baillie	8th Aug. "
MERA	5,582	Martin	30th Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,582	X	28th Oct. "
MYTHO	4119	Rebuffat	25th Nov. "
SALAZIE	4147	Magnen	23rd Dec "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and ss. [illegible] Vessels of the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
MERA	5,582	Martin	16th July 1909.
DUMBEA	5,582	X	13th Aug. "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD, Agent.
Albert Hall Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons,	Captain,	Date;
CALEDONIA	6718	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
CICILIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
HINDOSTAN	6988	J. Hamilton	10th Aug. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
BALLARAT	6041	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	8134	A. Tait	23rd Sept. 1909.
OLYMBIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
CICILIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th Oct. 1909.
HINDOSTAN	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Nov. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	602
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	803
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to New York and back	1,583
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,340

Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Passage between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employes, Official Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

This advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FRAMJI NOWROJI & Co.

Indian Condiments,
Gold Medals & Diplomas.

Address:
Forbes Street,
BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 606, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,660
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1908, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries.
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5,390 for	£.	1,819,377
New Premiums (1908) ...	"	81,349
Annual Income ...	"	1,406,762
Assets ...	"	10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL TYPEWRITING SCHOOL.

Tuition by EXPERTS.

For Prospectuses, etc.,
Apply to MANAGER,
NATIONAL TYPEWRITING SCHOOL
Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4 care "Bombay Gazette" Office.

STORMY
RAIN
CHANGE
FAIR
VERY DRY

BAROMETERS

CORRECT FORECAST OF WEATHER CHANGES.

Make your own observations and watch the progress of the monsoon.

Diameter	6½ ins.	Rs. 15/8
"	7½ "	" 22
"	9 "	" 30

Rope pattern circular light oak-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, cream enamel dial.

Diameter	7½ ins.	Rs. 26
"	8½ "	" 36

Plain polished wood-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, white enamel dial, high grade.

Length 19 Inches ..... Rs. 18.

Combined Aneroid Barometer and Thermometer, the former has visible movement, can be had in carved floral design or banjo shape polished wood cases.

Nickel, Rs. 32 ; Silver, high-grade ..... Rs. 70.

Watch shape pocket Barometer and altitude register.

Rs. 120.

Silver pocket set of Barometer, Thermometer, Compass and Altitude register, very compact and accurate, in case.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., {BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

RESTAURANT & CONFECTIONERY,

25-27-29 Ghurch Gate Street, BOMBAY.

FRUITS for DESSERT.

		Rs. a.
Crystallised Assorted Fruits	Per lb.	1 8
French Fruits in Syrup—Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Macedoine, Reine Claude, Raspberries, Cherries	per bot.	1 12
"All Gold" Brand Californian Fruit (large 2½ lbs. tins), Bartlett Pears, Lemon Cling, Peaches, Apricots, Queen Anne Cherries, etc.	per tin	1 0
Excelsior Peeled Muscat Grapes	per tin	1 0
Evaporated Stewed Prunes	per tin	1 0
Cherries in Maraschino	per bot.	1 12
Finest Muscotel Raisins	per large jar	2 0
Finest Almonds and Raisins	" "	2 8
French Plums	per jar	1 4

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Telegrams—"MONGI BROS., BOMBAY," Telephone No. 325.

Mill Economy.

SAVE YOUR BOILERS
SAVE YOUR COAL !!

By using . . .
Harris's Patent
ANTI-ENCRUSTATION
BOILER COMPOSITION.

AS USED
By Woolwich Arsenal and all Government Departments in England.
By Local and Indian Mills, Factories, &c.

GLOWING TESTIMONIALS FROM EVERYONE

Nothing like it for the
TREATMENT OF BOILERS
LENGTHENS THEIR LIFE.

TRIAL ORDERS FREE.

For Full Particulars :—
Apply to
Messrs. HALL & GRAY,
19, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

ESTABLISHED 1872.

ICES

IN

CHOICE VARIETIES

ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PASTRY

AT

PEARSE & CO.'S

RESTAURANT,

Apollo Street,

BOMBAY.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - - -

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

Beliasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed, unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15TH JUNE, 1909.

NO. 3366.—WHEREAS, in view of complaints received from the residents at Apollo Bunder, it is proposed, under the provisions of Bombay Act No. VI of 1863, that public land conveyances in the General Bombay waiting for hire at the Apollo Bunder Stand, should be parked, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M., as hitherto on Adams Street and Landsdowne Road facing the Yacht Club Chambers and Messrs. Green and Read's Mansions, and between the hours of 9 P. M. and 9 A. M. on a paved stand located round the east and south-east arc of the plot of ground in front of the Yacht Club Chambers.

Now therefore it is hereby notified that any objection or suggestion which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, from any person with respect to the said proposal before the 1st day of August, 1909, will be duly considered.

By Order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. H. DuBOULAY.
Acting Secretary to Government.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a RESOLUTION PASSED at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, held THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per cent on the whole Share and Rs. 5 per one-quarter share (free of Income Tax), for the year ending 31st December 1908, will be paid on and after THURSDAY the 15th July, 1909, at the registered office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, between the hours of 12 NOON and 3-30 P. M. (S.T.), to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register this day on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. K. PARULKAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th June, 1909.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of WATER ENGINEER for the Bombay Municipality.

Candidates must not be less than 30 years and not over 40 years of age and should possess the following qualifications:—

(1) They should be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

(2) They should have been engaged for not less than three years in a responsible position in the design and construction of important water-works undertakings.

(3) They should have been in addition engaged for not less than 5 years in administrative charge of water-works supply and should have considerable experience in the best methods of distribution and control of waste.

(4) Preference will be given to candidates who have been duly articled to and have served a term of pupilage with an eminent firm of Civil Engineers, or Engineer in charge of large water-works.

The appointment which is subject to the approval of the Municipal Corporation and confirmation by the Government of Bombay is for a renewable term of 5 years. The incumbent is liable to removal during the term of office for misconduct or for inefficiency or incapacity for duty.

The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is Rs. 1,200 and the maximum Rs. 1,800 per mensem.

The service is pensionable, particulars regarding which and leave rules and any other matters may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The holder of the appointment will be required to devote the whole of his time and attention to the duties of the Office and will be in sole charge of his Department under the control of the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation.

Applications which should be accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness should be addressed to the undersigned and will be received upto 31st July 1909.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 22nd June, 1909.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

ESTABLISHED 1899.

CONTINUES to prepare Students of all classes for the London Chamber of Commerce, Corporate Accountants, Incorporated Secretaries and other Commercial Examinations of London, at terms to suit all pockets.

Success brilliant and unimpeached. Employments secured free of charge. Full particulars may be obtained from—

S. B. BILLIMORIA, F.F.I.A., &c.,
Public Accountant.
E. K. PALIA, (M.A., F.C.R.A., F.I.S.A., (London).

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCH NEZ

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses Persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCUS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 62, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office*.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Rs. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will perform as well as it is possible. —CHAPPELL & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Steinway" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AVAILABLE at once.—Excellent ACCOMMODATION for Bachelors and Married couples. Furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Good, central position. Good Table. Terms on application to Box No. 1891, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

BOARD and RESIDENCE available in a cool, airy Flat. Electric Lights and Fans. Home comforts. Terms moderate. Central position. Apply early to Box No. 1889, care of this Paper.

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Colombo.	Lahore.	Hongkong.
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Chittagong.	Akyab.	Nagasaki.
Singapore.	Penang.	Moji.
Kuala Lumpur.	Manila.	New York.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	
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Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON COMMITTEE.
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[illegible] MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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Hongkong	Lyons Branch	San Francisco
Canton	Semplon (Branch)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dairy)	Hatsuki	Tientsin
Bombay	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka.	
Kobe	Syoken (Port Arthur)	
London		

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Manager.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

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1 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

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Bombay.	Thaton.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong.	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
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Lahore	Colombo.	Mairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 75,00,000

DIRECTORS.
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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.
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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
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Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 2,50,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 1,50,00,000
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HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.
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Manager.
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 29TH JUNE, 1909. [BOMBAY, 30TH JUNE, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 5/16	1/4	
3 do. Rentes	97 1/4	unchgd	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98	1/8	
2½ do. Govt Securities...	62 9/16		
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 15/16		1/8
do. 2 months' bencs	24		1/16
do. in New York ...	52		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·19	unchgd	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·43 1/2	unchgd	
do. do. do. New York.	4·88 1/8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills		unchgd	
3 months' sight,	1 5/8	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2		1/8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3/8	unchgd	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 1/2	unchgd	

Amount paid into the Bank of England £150,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Fall caused by sales from the East.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—

Spots	...	Quiet.			
Futures	...	Easier.			
East Indian	...	Quiet.			
Manchester	...	Firm.			
Total Sales	7,000 bales*				
Sold on Speculation and for Export	300 "				
Imports	12,000 "				
Mid-Americans	6·26+06				
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 3-4 unchgd.				

*Sales include 3,900 called.

Future Delivery Prices:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·03 —01	6·07 —01	6·05 —01	6·03 —01	6·01 —01
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
6·00 —01	6·00 —01	6·00 —02	6·01 —01	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000 Bales.	
Do. do. last year ...	20,000 "	
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000 "	
Do to Continent	.....	
Spot Cotton—12·00 unchgd.		
Futures—Month of July 11·47—37	Declined owing to commission house liquidating and to favorable weather reports.	
Do. Oct. 11·49—10		

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—11 1-2 unchgd.

	On 28th*	On 29th
Futures—Month of	July 11·78+21	11·64—14
do. do.	Oct. 11·65+15	10·50—15

Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.
*Liquidation of Mutilation.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi O. I. F.—43—June-July—London—Done.
Red Karachi—C. I. F.—42 7-8—June-July—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe,—62lbs.—Nominal—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 42 1-4 July-August—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 46 June-July—H. A. and D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 42 5-8—June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48 1-4—July-August—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 45 1-2—June-July—Hamburg—Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 3-4 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. Indus 13s. 6d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 6s. 3d.—Sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [30TH JUNE, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
5 Packages Sovs	38,850	Aden	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	5,501		
Silver Dollars..	5,119		
Rupees	820		
1 Box Rupees ...	3,500	Lamoo	P Valjee
1 Bundle Sovs ...	1,852	Bussch	A M Meer
Rupees	3,255		
3 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,51,608	Freemantle	National Bank
Sovereigns ...	4,50,000		
Boxes Gold Bullion	1,51,680	Perth	Chartered Bank
...reigns ...	2,25,000		
...s Gold	1,52,714	M'bourne	
...xes Sovs ...	1,50,000	Freemantle	Mercantile Bank
2 Parcels Silver	22	London	Comptoi National
223 Bars Silver...	4,19,147	Shanghai	
292 Bars Silver...	7,51,706	Shanghai	Hongkong Bank
2 Boxes Rupees..	16,000	Bangkok	Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on June, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	39	35,238
B. B. & C.I. Railway.	69	71,910

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent, " 17th June.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. " 24th June.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. " 29th June.
Money :—
The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is Rs. 25 1-2 lakhs up.
Exchange :—
The exchange market is quiet. The quotations are 1s. 3 15-16d. for T. T., 1s. 3 31-32d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Far Eastern rates are quiet but steady as under.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175 1-2

Government Paper :—
The market opened at 94-2 for the settlement (cash), declined to 94-1, but improved to 94-2, at which there were sellers at the close. The settlement passed off at between 94-1 and 94-2. Budlees were placed at a difference of 2 1-2 annas against the sellers for the next settlement on 2nd August, ready paper being found short. The Calcutta quotations were reported as 94-4 for cash and 94-1 forward within a month.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 94-2 } Sellers.
1st Settlement ... ... " 94-0 }
Bullion—
Bar silver in London gave way 1-8d. yesterday in spot and 1-16d. in forward, the closing rates being 23 15-16 and 24, respectively. The fall was brought about by sales by China. Private advices reported that the market closed quiet and that there were more sellers than buyers. The New York rate was down 3-8 cent at 52. The market locally opened at 62-0, ex-duty, for July settlement, and rapidly firmed up to 62-8 owing to the purchases by a bank and the bazaar. The difference between July and August has widened to a rupee, most of the buying being confined to the former delivery.
Bar gold is steady as under :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 3 6
Australian Bar Gold	24 2 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 1 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 6 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 2 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready (cat) Bars)	62 8 0
Ditto 1st Settlement	62 8 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	61 8 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Our market for New Crop is steady with an improvement in the enquiry, particularly by Japan shippers. Business has been done in Fine M. G. Damangaum, December delivery at Rs. 236, fine M. G. Yeotmal, 15th January, at Rs. 239, fine M. G. Khandeish, December, at Rs. 224 and fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola, 15th January, at Rs. 229. Bengals are also in demand for November and December delivery, and altogether there is more life in the market. Prices close as under.
Ready cotton is steady with a moderate enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	265	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach ...	258	" "
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	240	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	232	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	228	" "
Fine M. G. Amroti	228	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia	220	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	213	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	220	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals	212	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	218	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	228	Nov. "
F. G. H. G. Bengal	196	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	8,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·04 —·02	6·05 —·02	6·03 —·02	6·01 —·02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·00 —·01	5·98 —·02	5·98 —·02	5·99 —·01	5·99 —·02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is firm with a good enquiry.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 5 0	B.T.
September	"	8 13 0	R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steadier with a better demand.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 4 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7 13 0	"
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	7 11 0	"
Brown Delhi	"	7 12 0	R. T.

Poppyseed :—

June-July	Rs.	6 3 0	R. T.

Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	23 0 0	
June-July	Rs.	6 10 0	R. T.

Tone.—Steadier.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	23 8 0	

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

July-August	Rs.	6 1 0	R. T.

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT:—
The market is firmer with a good demand.
We quote :—

White Delhi	Rs.	6 5 0	R. T.
White Pesi	"	6 10 0	
Soft Red	"	44 0 0	

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,420
India	73 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	55
Mills :—	
Crescent	103 3-4
David	416 1-4
Kohinoor...	740
Manockji Petit	3,212 1-2
New Great Eastern	200
Presses :—	
Indian Cotton	127 1-2
New Berar	505
New Mofussil	735
Miscellaneous :—	
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.	79
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149
Central India Mining	280
Treacher and Co	610
Port Canning and L. I. Co. ...	612 1-2
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	585
Tapti-Valley	427 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,895 bales.
Wheat	15,388 cwts.
Linseed	2,224 "
Rapeseed	1,574 "
Gingellyseed	443 "
Poppyseed...	1,188 "
Groundnuts	1,541 "
Castorseed	1,237 "
Rice	8,169 "
Myrabollams	1,107 "
Cottonseed...	813 "
Mowraseed...	7,805 "
Gram	3,094 "
Joowar	720 "
Maize	nil

BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BOMBAY.

The Net Profit of the Bank of India Limited for the half year ended 30th June 1909, including the sum of Rs. 61,895-9-6 brought forward, amounts to ...Rs. 3,29,069 2 6
The Directors have resolved to declare an ad interim dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, on the paid up Capital of 50 lacs which will absorb Rs. 1,50,000 and to carry the balance forward ... ...Rs. 1,79,069 2 6

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

Bank D. D. is quoted at 1s. 3 5-6d. 31-2 per. cent., Government Paper at 94-3.
Shares.—Coal—Baraboni is at 12 3-4; Bonia, Ordinary, at 12 3-8; Bhalgora, at 12 7-8; Equitable, at 53; Kosoonda and Nyadee at 29; Raneegunge, at 14 1-2; and Sendra at 10 3-4.
Jute.—Hooghly Mills, Preferance is at 75 and Kermanhatty Co., Ordinary at 90.

London Quotations.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 30th June :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 4 0	£0 6 0
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 10 6	£0 12 0
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 3 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 3
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£ Nil
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£0 14 3	£0 16 9
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 3 9
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 5 0	£5 10 0
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore West	£1	10s.	£0 1 3	£0 2 6
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	10s.	£0 1 3	£0 2 6
N. Anantapur			£0 6 3	£0 8 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 6 9	£1 8 3
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 3 0	£1 5 0
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 12 6	£1 15 0
Burma Ruby Ma...	£1	12s.	£0 6 0	£0 7 0
Burma Oil(Ord)...			£5 0 0	£5 5 0
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil
New Shimoga.....			£ Nil	£0 12 6

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Circassia s—100 bales wool, M Ratansee; 22 bales wool, D Ramkoower; 258 bales wool, N Khatov; 22 bales wool, R Tellockchand; 314 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 4,053 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 7,250 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 39,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR GLASGOW.
Circassia s—3,850 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.
FOR LONDON.
Persia s—1 pot rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy; 6 cwts fishmaws, J Rahimtoola; 80 cwts fishmaws, 1 case tortoise shell, R Dhunjee and Co; 32 cwts cutlefish, N M Merchant; 9 cwts ganja, M Jafferbhoy; 2 bales skins, Haji Hamed and Co; 56 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 15 bales skins, R M Kooka; 5 bales skins, Bundall Esmail; 7 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 14 bales aloe fibre, Allen Bros.
FOR NEWYORK.
Circassia s—196 casks salted skins, Stein Forbes and Co.
Persia s—105 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.
FOR MANCHESTER.
Circassia s—10 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Circassia s—111 casks skins, Max Klein.
FOR HULL.
Ben Urackie s—4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 13,368 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 1,503 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.
Hidalgo s—66 bales fleshings, Shaw, Wallace and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Selsdon s—6,000 cwts wheat Louis Dreyfus and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Barbara s—42 bales hemp P Dhunjee, 625 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co; 100 bales hemp, E Oomersey, 1,000 cwts poppyseed and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Barotsi s—2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Werdenfels s—35 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 12 cwts oval, Bertie Smith and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Diego Suarez s—297 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.
City of Manchester s—100 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Circassia s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co., 7,000 cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts castorseed, 6,000 cwts linseed and 2,099 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR VENICE.
Trieste s—8,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Urquhart s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, J Facheri; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Dunstar s—2,000 cwts linseed, 1,500 cwts mustardseed, 10,000 cwts poppyseed, and 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.
FOR GENOA.
Diego Suarez s—10,400 cwts linseed, 1,004 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR KOBE.
Delhi s—200 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, Goculdas Dossa and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Delhi s—100 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

AKOLA AND MID INDIA S. W. & M. CO., LTD.

THE third or dinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the registered office of the Company in Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, 14 Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. The Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Chairman of the board of directors, presided.
The directors' report stated :—Your directors beg to submit to you this their third report together with audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1908. Your directors feel pleasure in announcing that all the shares of the Company have been taken up and that out of Rs. 39,050 outstanding from shareholders on 31st December 1908, Rs. 5,400 have subsequently been recovered and your directors are about to take steps to recover the balance. The mill buildings and the erection of machinery have been completed and a ginning factory with 30 gins has been erected in connection with the mills. It was first proposed to commence with 16,000 spindles and 300 looms, but with a view to take advantage of the favourable rates of machinery then current with a decided tendency towards rising and also with a view to expand the margin of profits and reduce the ratio of working expenses, it was deemed advisable to start with 21,408 spindles and 418 looms and also your directors have thought it necessary to build residential quarters for the millhands and officers and also the ginning factory. The ceremony of starting the mill was performed on the 14th August 1908 by Mr. Crawford, the Deputy Commissioner of Akola, who has evinced an unbounded interest in your Company's enterprise. The erection of looms was not then completed owing to late shipments and only a few looms now remain to be set in working order and consequently the full number of spindles could not be worked. The capacity of the mill gradually increased as machine after machine was erected and necessarily some months elapsed before normal output could be effected. As it is generally the case in the initial stage of working a mill during the few working months of the period under review the production necessariiy fell short of being commensurate with the working expenditure and consequently the account now before you shows a loss of Rs. 14,511-10-0. Your directors are glad to take this opportunity of thanking the secretaries, treasurers and agents for having consented to forego the commission due to them for the period now under report.
The report was adopted. The Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas Parekh and Mr. Pestonjee M. Kanga were re-elected directors and Mr. R. A. Tarkhad was re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

HARDY—At Ossington Estate, Naduvatum, Nilgiris, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Hardy, of a son.
LEMARCHAND—June 25, at Bhandra, C. P., the wife of A. E. M. Le Marchand, Indian Police, of a son.
NICHOLSON—June 26, at Roseneath Cottage, Kodaikanal, to the Rev. S. and Mrs. Nicholson, Gooty, of a son.
O'SULLIVAN—June 24, at the Grange, Mussoorie, the wife of E. C. O'Sullivan, Survey of India, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROBINSON-MACKINNON—June 19, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. H. G. B. Cowley assisted by the Rev. J. Lorimer Kitching, Doris Ethel daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Mackinnon, of Kandi Lodge, Mussoorie, to Captain Stratford Robinson, R. A.

DEATHS.

JACKSON—June 1, at Lucknow, a few hours after birth, George, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Jackson.
QUINLAN—June 23, at Quetta, Baluchistan, Captain Dominick J. Quinlan, A. V. C., Army Remount Department, aged 36.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 10-14m., 9-40s. Low water, 3-15m., 4-6s.
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
John Roberts and Co., adjourned meeting, 3 Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.

Maxim : "A man may buy gold too dear."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 3rd, 5h. 47-3m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 10th, 0h. 28-1m. p.m. New Moon, 17th, 4h. 14-6m., p.m.; First Quarter 25th, 5h. 15 3m. p.m.; in Perigee, 8th, 1-5h. a.m.; in Apogee, 23rd, 11-8h., a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, July 2.—P. and O. steamer "Caledonia," with the English mails of the 18th June, due to arrive at 5 a. m. Harwood League Football: Government Telegraphs vs. The Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 10-57m., 10-29s; Low water, 3-54m., 4-54s.
Saturday, July 3.—Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, first ordinary general meeting, Goan Union School, Girgaum, 7 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana Concert, 9-15 p.m. Harwood League Football: Y. M. C. A. vs. The Gloncesters, Cooperage. Bombay Gymkhana Cricket "A" Team XI. vs. Y. M. C. A., Home "B" Team XI. vs. Fort and Proprietary High School, Away. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 11-39m., 11-10s.; Low water, 4-34m., 5-40s.
Sunday, July 4.—Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20 m.; High water, 0-29 s., Low water, 5-15m., 6-24s."
Monday, July 5.—Harwood League Football: Y. M. C. A. vs. The Hornets, Oval. Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 0-2m., 0-3s.; Low water, 5-55m., 6-54s.
Tuesday, July 6.—Harwood League Football: Rovers vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 0-48m., 1-41s.; Low water, 6-40m., 7-50s.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner arrived in Bombay on Tuesday and has put up in the Taj Mahal Hotel.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held last evening in the Municipal Hall, Sir Sassoon Davjd presiding. Business of a formal nature was transacted and the Committee adjourned.

DISHONEST CARTMAN.—Keshavji Raghauji, a Hindu merchant, engaged a labour cart in Kazi Sayed Street and putting eight bags of sugar and five bags of "cocum," valued at Rs. 170, told the cartman to take the bags to his shop in Ferguson Road. The cartman has not since been seen.

LECTURE ON EDUCATION.—Under the auspices of the "Real Instituto Luso Indiano," on Sunday last, in the Goan Union School Hall, a very interesting and instructive lecture on "The Child the Father to the Man," or "The Foundations of Education" was delivered by Mr. M. T. Vaz. The meeting was fairly well attended in spite of the inclemency of the weather and presided over by Prof. N. G. Welinkar. Mr. Vaz, in the course of his discourse, dwelt at length on the various influences bearing upon a child from its very birth, which go to mould its character. The effects of early environments on life and character were lucidly treated. The lecturer concluded his remarks by a discussion on the mother's education, which formed a very characteristic and interesting feature of the whole lecture, the field of which was traversed with quotations from eminent educationists both English and Foriegn. The President, in reviewing the lecture said that the discourse was an excellent one and that he endorsed all the views of the lecturer who, he said, was a gentleman of varied experience in education and whose suggestions were very valuable. He remarked that the education of the mother played a very important part in the education of the child in moulding and fashioning its character and fitting it for the great struggle of life. He then went on to describe the system adopted in England for the education of girls in everything pertaining to the household. Dr. N. M. Freitas proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

ANOTHER THEATRE FOR BOMBAY.

Bandmann's New Opera House.

Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann has built a beautiful theatre in Calcutta, and true to his promise, the work of the new edifice he has planned to erect in Bombay, will begin to take definite shape on Saturday 10th July, when the foundation stone of the "Grand Opera House" will be laid at Mathew Road, near the Chowpatti Level crossing by Brigadier-General C. Barter, C. V. O., C.B., Commanding the Bombay Brigade. The theatre, we believe, will embrace all the latest ideas in vogue in English and Continental play-houses and will be constructed with due regard to our tropical climate. Invitations are being issued to the leaders of the various local communities who take an interest in theatre-going to be present at the ceremony at which the Band of the Gloster Regiment by permission of the Colonel and Officers of the regiment, will perform. Light refreshments will be served, the catering, we understand, having been entrusted to Messrs. Mongini Brothers.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

The rainfall has been nearly general in the Coast districts of Burma, the North-East of India, the United Provinces, South-East Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, West Coast of the Peninsula and local in the central parts of the country.
Akyab had five inches, Kyaukpyu three, Chittagong four, Calcutta, Mymensingh and Purnea two, Benares, Allahabad, and Raipur three, Nowgong, Pachmarhi, Muktesar, Delhi, Kotah and Bikaner two, Mangalore four, Karwar and Goa three.
The Monsoon appears to be intensifying on the West Coast of the Peninsula but as through low pressure has moved against the hills, it is probable that the cloud and rainfall will decrease in the North-West of India and the central parts of the country.
The temperature are below normal yesterday in the Punjab, Rajputana and at some stations in Central India.
Forecast.—The rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Burma, North-East India, the West Coast of the Peninsula and local in the Central and North Central parts of the country.

RAINSTORM IN LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 30.

Three storms have broken over Lucknow since last evening giving probably an inch of rain. There has been a considerable drop in the temperature.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla made In Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	23·09	20·14	23·85	15·86
Wednesday, 30th June.....	0·37	0·52	0·68	0·74
Total.....	23·46	20·66	24·53	16·60

CUMBALLA HILL.
MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
June 30.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·46	23·45	20·18	16·40

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 24th June to date.
Bushire (29th)	89·6	79·6	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (29th)	97·3	80·1	...	...
Multan	106 3	85·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	93·4	76·9	...	2·70
Lahore	89·9	72·2	0·06	3·78
Sirsa	96·3	P	0·18	1·84
Ambala	93·0	75·0	...	4·04
Delhi	97·7	77·2	0·02	3·76
Agra	92·5	79·5	...	2·17
Mainpuri	87·3	78·0	0·12	5·66
Jhansi	86·0	76·0	1·65	9·60
Cawnpore	88·2	78·0	0·10	5·82
Allahabad	90 1	76·5	2·61	10·98
Jacobabad	110·6	86·8	...	0·01
Karachi	91·5	83·0	...	...
Ajmer	91·4	77·7	...	5·86
Jaipur	91·7	73·1	0·33	2 31
Kotah	94·5	74·1	1·83	7·20
Bhuj	87·6	78·0	0·15	2·31
Dwarka	82·3	73·2	1·27	12·08
Veraval	P	P	0·42	4·11
Rajkot	82·9	77·7	0·14	4·82
Jamnagar Para	85·5	77·5	...	2·16
Surat	82·6	76·6	1·00	11 91
Ahmedabad	89·6	77·2	0·39	7·25
Deesa	93·3	77·4	0·03	1·04
Neemuch	87·0	74·8	...	3·15
Indore	82·6	72·1	0·02	2·67
Jubbulpore	81·5	74·3	0·05	4·50
Saugor	76·1	71·5	0·41	P
Hoshangabad	83·6	73·9	1·73	P
Khandwa	84·2	76 1	0·01	4·30
Akola	87·2	76·1	...	6·21
Amrsoti	8 ·8	78·8	0·02	5·66
Nagpur	87·6	77·3	...	7·69
Chanda	90·0	76·5	0·22	5·59
Raipur	85·7	74·1	2·65	6·31
Bombay	84·9	77·0	0·74	16·60
Ratnagiri	84·8	74·9	2·15	31·94
Mormugao	81·0	73·7	2·50	23·74
Karwar	80·3	74·0	2 70	42.65
Malegaon	81·9	72·1	0·08	5·09
Ahamednagar	82·4	70·5	0·07	4·12
Poona	79·5	71·3	0·16	3·60
Sholapur	86·3	72·4	0·03	13·45
Bijapur	86 2	70·7	...	4·07
Belgaum	73·3	67·1	0·61	7·51
Aurang

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Japan Line steamer Moyori Maru, 2,736 tons, Captain J C Richardson, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Kobe, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sofala, 3,436 tons, Captain T P Babb, arrived in harbo ur on Wednesday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice and general.

THE steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain W B Murison, will sail to-day for Rangoon via Mormugoa with a general cargo.

THE steamer Springburn, 3,172 tons, Captain J J Crosthwaite, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 501 tons, Captain G [illegible], will sail to-day for Basreh, &c, with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Trieste 2,303 tons, Captain S Clinnak, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 29th June 1909, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick.....R Navy
H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 30.

Ayuthia.....624 Curtis .....F F Campbell & Co
Ballochmyle.....2105 Williamson.....K Nixon & Co
Beane .....1899.....Reid...Shaw .....Wallace & Co
Gerd .....751 Andreasen.....F F Campbell & Co
Moyori Maru.....2736 Richardson .....N Y Kaisha
Nizam .....2041.....Toms.....T Morrison & Co
Orestes .....2730.....G.W & A Graham & Co
Petrovsk...3154 Bowman.....E Tajbhoy
Pundit.....8832 ...Cribbin .....1-7 T M'son & Co
Shah Jehan.....3566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Sofa.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Siberian.....2023 Lorme .....B & P S N Co
Strathgarry...3340...Stanhope ...W & A Graham & Co
Sofala.....3436 Babb .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hidalgo	2761	...Boxhall...	Hull	via...Karachi	.....6-7 F Muir & Co
B Clan Urquhart	.....	3797	Sommerfell...	Antwerp	10-7 F Muir & Co
C & R City of Manchester	...	3562	...Findlay ...	L'pool via Karachi	2-7 K Nixon & Co
D & E DiegoSuarez	..	2498	.....Duron	Genoa	...5-7 J Mackintosh & Co
F Seriesa	.....	3525	.....Kedslie N F.....		M M & Co
G Hoseinee	..	994	Jourdan...	P Gulf	1-7 ...B & P S N Co
H Elbe	...	Capt Cacace	...Italian Man-of-War	Repairing	
K President	...	2086	...Muhlbauer	.....	Zanzibar ...2-7 A Strandes
L Africa	.....	1302	Chappel ...	P Gulf	..5-7 M M & Co
M Linga	.....	951	...Cuthbush...	Karachi	...16-7...M M & Co
N Virginia	..	2789	McMurran..	Baltimore	..3-7 R A Willis
O Rahmani	...	1873	Geddie ...	Jeddah	...3-7 B & P S N Co
P Mohammadi	...	1251	Gore...	Zanzibar	5-7 B & P S N Co
Q Barbara	...	2444	...Vass.....	Antwerp	.....10-7 W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Barotse	..3519	Smith..	Antwerp..	2-7	W & A G & Co
2 Circassia	...4315	Osborne ...	L'pool	14-7	W & A Graham & Co
3 Gowanbarn	...3723	Forbes..	Hull	7-7	K Nixon & Co
4 Salsion	2151	Bazil...	Aberdeen	3-7	W & A Graham & Co
5 Danster	3016	Rutter	Dunkirk	&c 10-7	K Nixon & Co
8 Fusilka	...2698	...Williams	Calcutta	1-7	M M & Co
9 Wendenfels	..2811	Schmehl	.....	Karachi	.....1-7 W & A Graham & Co
10	11 Delhi	...4783	Gordon ...	Shanghai	7-7	P & O Co
12 Persia	...4198	Houghton....	London	...5-7	P & O Co
14 Damra	...752	Manley...	Karachi	...2-7	M M & Co
15 Ben Vrackie	...2535	Hunter.....	Hull	.....	3-7 W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera...	K'chi...	2-7 Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	...699	Cassam...	Marmagoa	3-7 Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ahmed ..	B'nager...	5-7 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Salsette	2391	...Lewallin.....	Aden	10-7 P & O Co

ARRIVALS

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Moyori Maru	... Richardson...	Kobe, May 25
29	S Jala	s ..... Babb..., ...	Rangoon, June 13

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Wednesday :—

Steamer Springburn, Crosthwaite, for Calcutta.
Singu, Murison, for Rangoon &c.
Trieste, Clinnak, for Trieste &c.
Kasara, Elton, for Basreh &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Duca Badiano from Genoa left Aden on the 29th instant and expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 5th July.

The same Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 30th June.

MADRAS,

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
23	Clan. Maclachlan	Liverpool
24	Border Knight	Calcutta
26	Twingone	Rangoon
27	Dilwara	Calcutta
28	Begum	Java
29	Umkuzi	Natal
23	Clan Ferguson	Coast
26	Thongwa	Negapatam

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th June 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	30	10	36 p.m.	4	24
Teheran ...	30	7	50 p.m.	7	2
Suez	31	3	30 p.m.	0	30

Turkish Route restored. (1-6-09).

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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Carte d'or Cuvee Reserve	21
VICOMTE GERARD de VALENE :—	
Carte d'or Cuvee Reservee	25
Carte Blanche Royal Sillery ...	36
Carte d'or Grand Clubs	46

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The Bombay Gazette.
THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1909.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

FIELD MARSHAL Sir Neville Chamberlain, instead of writing his own reminiscences, as most retired Anglo-Indians do, entrusted the task to Mr. G. W. Forrest, late of the Bombay Educational Department. Needless to say the work has not suffered, for Mr. Forrest rose to the fact that to give the tale of the late Neville Chamberlain's life was to trace the military history of the Indian Empire during a period of forty-four years compact of the most important events. Sir Neville, who left this country in 1881 after holding command of the Madras Army, landed here as a cadet in the Bengal Army in 1837. According to Mr. Forrest he was but a lad of nineteen when he first made his mark as a daring leader of cavalry in the First Afghan War, which constitutes one of the most memorable episodes in the history of British dominion in India. The letters and diaries of Neville Chamberlain, written during the campaign, are full of stirring adventures and vivid descriptions of the principal operations. To preserve continuity and method, to elucidate the events and to import breadth of interest, Mr. Forrest has made use of the contemporary literature, which is both varied and abundant. The story of the First Afghan War, as told in the narratives of the men who did the fighting, will, I trust, remove many false impressions. "It is often supposed to be a mere tale of disaster. The storming of Ghuznee and the heroic defence of Jellalabad are achievements as truly heroic as any that stand recorded in the annals of war. No army perished in Afghanistan, as is often stated, but a weak brigade was destroyed. Cabul was easily retaken and the guilty city received its due punishment. Pollock and Nott taught the Afghans that England is powerful to avenge as well as to protect. Chamberlain was through the Gwalior campaign and was present at the battle of Maharajpore, but as it is impossible for any single witness to give a complete and correct account of the combination of scenes which a battle presents, the biographer has illustrated his narrative from other sources. The same in the account of the Second Sikh War, and regarding Chillianwalla, we are told that the disaster to the cavalry was not due, as was commonly supposed at the time, to "the misconduct of the 14th Dragoons," but to a traitor in the ranks of the native cavalry calling out "Threes about."

Confidential reports of the day, which Mr. Forrest does not hesitate to utilise at the present time, show a traitorous and mutinous spirit had, so early as 1849, begun to display itself in the Bengal Army. Lord Gough could not trust the the loyalty of the sepoy. "This is the key to the strategy. He had to attack to keep his native troops from deserting him. But he was too noble-minded to proclaim the canker of disloyalty which had begun to destroy the Bengal Army—an army which he commanded." At that time there was a widespread Hindu conspiracy against the English. Dhuleep Singh's mother had sent emissaries to inflame the religious passions of the native troops by informing them of the riots which had taken place at Lahore, owing to the killing of a cow by a European soldier. Many of the sepoys regarded the Sikhs as fighting for the faith, for the Sikhs are—what we are too apt to forget—a sect, if an unorthodox sect, of the Hindus." Chamberlain wrote a large number of letters describing this campaign, but they have unfortunately been lost; so Mr. Forrest fills in the hiatus, basing his account on official despatches and contemporary literature. Chamberlain, during the mutiny, described the siege of Delhi and his accounts differ in some important respects from any other narrative. Of his personality Mr. Forrest says, Chamberlain, who made the Frontier Force an efficient instrument of war, was a stern disciplinarian, swift to punish the wrong-doer; but his success as a Warden of the Marches was also due to other qualities. His profound sympathies taught him to understand the feelings of wild warriors who came in contact with civilisation, and that among them are many men who are open to kindness and respond to courtecus respect for their customs and prejudices. Mr. Forrest avoids dealing with the later days of Sir Neville's life, for it would have been but the record of a country gentleman who lived and wrought for the good of his neighbours. But the work he offers us tells of the long and splendid career of a brave, gentle, resolute and noble soldier, which will appeal to his countrymen and be of good service in reminding them by what thoughts and actions our Empire is made and held together.

It may not be generally known that Chamberlain was Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay in 1846. He had returned from leave, a wounded leg unrecovered, expecting to rejoin the Governor-General's body-guard when he received a letter offering him the Bombay appointment. "The salary" said the letter "(Rs. 1,000 consolidated) is not much for so responsible an office; but you need not be at great expense there and I promise to let you go to the fore whenever there is more fighting among your old friends in the North-West." He held the office as Military Secretary to Mr. George Clerk for a little over a year when that Governor, finding his health failing, applied to be relieved. He sought a post for his Military Secretary and Lord Dalhousie, the Viceroy, made him an honorary A.-D.-C. Sir Willoughby Cotton, the then Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and Lord Falkland, the new Governor of Bombay, offered him staff appointments, but he declined to "serve upon any man's personal staff otherwise than in the field." Chamberlain decided to rejoin his regiment at Agra and left Poona to do so on horseback in July 1848—undertaking a long distance ride of 440 miles. He tells us his object in not going the regulation route was to enable him to see Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Rosa, Ellora, Adjunta, Boorhampur, Asunghur, and Mehaisur, the cave temples. "So well pleased have I been that although my establishment was on too small a scale to admit of my having much comfort, still I would gladly go over the ground again for one more peep at the Caves of Ellora and Adjunta."

PUBLISHERS AS BARONETS.

THE conferring of a Baronetcy on Mr. Charles Longman, the head of the well-known publishing house, on the occasion of the King's Birthday, is not such an altogether new departure as some, we see, view it. Sir Charles Longman is not by any means the first publisher to figure in an Honours Gazette. Publishers before him have had baronetcies and knighthoods conferred on them, and, what is more, a stray publisher or two has even declined the honour which his Sovereign proposed to bestow upon him. Of course the politics of the recipient count for much in the eyes of the party that bestows honours, and in the present case we would not be far astray if we hint a suspicion that Sir Charles Longman has been selected for honours chiefly because he is the publisher of the "Edinburgh Review." That famous Review has been throughout its career of over a century a Liberal journal in its politics and up to the great breech over the Irish question was the organ of the Liberal Party. It is but meet, therefore, that the present Liberal Ministry should single out its publisher for a Baronetcy. It would have been very handsome and generous if they had also selected the publisher of the "Quarterly Review," the great organ of the Conservative Party. It would have been singularly appropriate, for the present year has witnessed the centenary of that famous Review. But party counts for much in these things and Mr. John Murray will have to wait for his honour as publisher of the "Quarterly" till the Conservatives come into power again. The "Edinburgh" celebrated its centenary seven years ago, and its publisher had to wait till now for the honour from his party. So it would not be amiss if Mr. Murray's turn came a little later. It must be said that the Conservatives honoured their organ by bestowing a knighthood on the late Sir William Smith, its editor, when they went out of power in 1892, just a year before the death of that veteran scholar and politician at the age of 80. Their ancestors were not so generous or even just to the publisher of the "Quarterly" of their day, for we find John Murray, the grandfather of the present Mr. Murray, writing in the following strain to Hallam, the Whig historian in 1828: "I have received many personal civilities and I own obligations to the Whigs, but the Tories! I paid to the utmost their Under-Secretaries of State, Secretaries of State, Bishops and even two Prime Ministers for advocating their own cause (in the 'Quarterly Review.") They took my money, but never did they confer the slightest favour in return either upon Gifford (the editor) or myself. So much for my Tory relations."

But in those early days the publishers were looked down upon, even though they be, like John Murray the second, the publishers of such famous authors as Lord Byron, Moore, Hallam, Southey and others. Even now the prejudice has not entirely disappeared, and the publishers that have been honoured by the Sovereign have been so honoured for another reason beside that of their being publishers. Publishers in Scotland have been unusually lucky in this way. The late Sir Thomas Clark, the head of the publishing firm of T. and T. Clark of Edinburgh, was raised to the Baronetcy in 1886 chiefly because he took a prominent part in the civil affairs of Edinburgh, and was Lord Provost. The eminent publisher, William Chambers, also for the same reason, received an offer of Baronetcy just before he died in 1883. Adam Black, publisher of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and other well-known works had likewise received an offer of a knighthood in 1845 for his services as Lord Provost of Edinburgh; but he distinguished himself by declining the offer. Sir George Newnes, another publishing Baronet, received his Baronetcy because he was founder of the "Westminster Gazette," though he has latterly started as a publisher of books also. Lord Northcliffe, who was known until recently as Sir Alfred Harmsworth, though he received his honours chiefly as a newspaper proprietor, is also a publisher of note.

THE COAL TRADE CRISIS.

THE news which Reuter has cabled in regard to the possibilities of a coal strike at home is as grave as it is unexpected. The dispute between the South Wales coal-owners and their colliers has been pending for a long time, but there has been a disposition, especially at the seat of trouble, to regard the matter without any great concern, as one which was unlikely to lead to a serious situation. Now suddenly we are faced with the possibility of a general strike in the English coal-fields, for so we gather the meaning of the cablegram. The news must have burst as a bomb-shell on the Cardiff Coal Exchange, where all along there has been a pronounced confidence that peace would be maintained, and two or three leading firms have actually sold coal for July at prices which discounted those of the beginning of June by as much as 2s. 6d. and 3s. All along it was believed that a compromise would be effected. Now however the South Wales miners have not only refused the best terms, which their masters would offer, but they have secured a definite pledge from the Miners Federation of Great Britain that they will have their support, and a ballot will be taken by the Federation on the question whether there shall be a general strike. Evidently the South Wales miners have the full sympathy of their fellow workmen in England, for Reuter says that the resolution of the Federation was unanimous. The cable was despatched on the same day on which the coal-owners notices to terminate contracts with the men expired, so that it is possible that a stoppage of the South Wales collieries has already occurred. However on that point Reuter is silent. This bitter dispute in South Wales has, of course, arisen out of the new conditions imposed by the Eight Hours Act, although in England masters and men have managed to adjust their new relations without much trouble. In South Wales the coal-owners contended that such a radical change in working conditions had been imposed on them that they *ipso facto* rescinded the present wage agreement. They therefore gave notice that the contracts under the present agreement would cease on June 30 and that a new agreement must be prepared. The terms, which the masters have required, have proved quite unacceptable to the men, who have contended that the old agreement made under the old conditions should remain in force. Two or three points they have resisted with the utmost vigour, notably the option, which the masters contend is given them by the Act, of fixing one nine-hour day per week. The result of the ballot among the English Unions must be awaited with the greatest anxiety. Nothing more disastrous—short of a railway strike—can well be imagined than a general strike in the coal-fields. Because of its very magnitude one can hardly believe that it could be permitted to come about. Even should the miners' majority vote for a strike, we have had recent instances of successful intervention by the Board of Trade in industrial disputes and before matters should come to so disastrous an impasse some action, drastic if necessary, would doubtless be taken by the Government.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor and Sir John Muir-Mackenzie visited the Central Forest Museum at Poona on Tuesday afternoon, and spent about an hour examining the series of working models, woods and other forest products, exhibited. Before leaving, His Excellency expressed his satisfaction to Mr. W. A. Talbot, the senior Conservator of Forests, at seeing the progress made in this very interesting and instructive collection and wished the Museum every success.

THE members of the United Service Club will entertain Lord Kitchener at a farewell dinner on the 20th of August.

SIR G. ROOS KEPPEL, Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, will proceed home on furlough in November.

REPORTS from Kabul state that the Amir's health continues to improve. He has proceeded to Paghman for the summer.

MR. BIRGTHELL, the Imperial Bacteriologist whose services were lent to the Behar Indigo Planters' Association, is resigning his appointment under Government in order to take up a permanent post with the Association.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER, speaking at the Polyglot Club on the subject of simplified spelling, said a publisher had calculated that, assuming five per cent. of letters to be superfluous, £20,000 a year was wasted. With a rational system of spelling, it was estimated, from one to three years of school time could be saved in the life of each child.

A TRAMCAR service between Leeds and Bradford has been inaugurated by the lord mayors of the two cities, each of whom drove a decorated car to the boundary between their respective jurisdictions. Hitherto, the obstacle to such an arrangement has been that the Bradford tramway gauge is 8 in. narrower than that of Leeds, but the Bradford tramways manager has invented a collapsible axle, which enables cars to run over both gauges.

IT has been decided to remove the notice on the pier at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, which runs as follows: "Any person going on the pier without first producing his railway ticket or paying the authorised toll or insulting or annoying the piermaster or any other official, is liable to a fine of £5." The matter was mentioned at the meeting of the Yarmouth Town Trust, when the chairman asked who was responsible for the notice on the pier which had been the subject of a reference in "Punch." The clerk stated that the notice was put up before their time.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

GERMAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY AND FOREIGN POLICY.

The Zeppelin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JUNE 11.

IT is common knowledge that the German Social-Democrats are more determined idealists and theorists than those of other countries. They cannot even as International Socialists free themselves from their German peculiarities, to which idealism belongs. They cling with tenacity to the dogmas of their scientific founders. A determined opposition to all the demands of capitalism as represented by the State, to which may be reckoned military requirements and foreign policy, forms part and parcel of these dogmas.

Time, however, has somewhat weakened their adhesion to this blind doctrinarianism. Even the Socialists have not entirely been able to escape from the logic of events. They were forced to admit that it was impossible to oppose the military requirements of their own State, based on capitalism though they may be, but that as long as other Powers exists, on a basis of capitalism, their own country has too a certain right of existence, which includes the right of self-defence. It became evident that the tactics pursued by the Social-Democrats in military matters amounted practically to a support of foreign capitalistic States and in some instance of the aggressive tendencies embodied in their policies. Since they have been converted to this more accurate point of view, the Social-Democrats have considerably modified their utterances with regard to military questions, and have clearly shown that in the case of war, they would not prove traitors to their fatherland.

Of late the attitude of the party has also changed with regard to matters of foreign policy. Some weeks ago, the Austrian Social-Democrat Karl Leuthner, the editor of the leading organ of the Austrian Labour party, the Vienese "Arbeiterzeitung," attacked the German Socialistic Press for the attitude taken up in the Balkan question. It is senseless, says Leutner, for the Social-Democratic Press in Germany to support the warlike aspirations of the Servians in their attempts to humble Austro-Hungary, which is the ally of Germany as a mere matter of principal and to show their traditional opposition to the German Government. It is the duty of the Social-Democrats to follow a proletarian policy; such a policy can however, never consist in supporting the policy of foreign capitalistic States, which are opposed to their own country. This remark is principally directed against the German Press, which confuses the rights and wrongs of all questions of foreign policy with its own traditional opposition to the Government. Max Maurenbrecher, a well-known German Socialist, expresses himself still more sharply in the "Sozialistische Monatshefte." He calls attention to the fact that German policy during the last ten years has been of a purely defensive nature and that no objective critic can reproach German policy with being a disturbing element. Disturbing elements must be sought for in a totally different direction. Under these circumstances, the Social-Democrats are not justified in attacking the foreign policy of the Government from behind, by according their moral support to its opponents.

We are here confronted with a conflict of practical common sense against an empty dogma, a conflict between the more reasonable elements among the German Social-Democrats and the clamourers. It is quite certain that the more reasonable elements are gaining in influence and the clamourers losing ground. German Social-Democracy is in theory international, but the logic of events has compelled it to be national in practice. This development is progressing slowly, but without intermission.

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S RECORD FLIGHT.

Both here in the capital and throughout the Empire, the latest and greatest, long-distance flight of Count Zeppelin in his air-ship "Z. II." is forming the principal topic of the day. It is an agreeable sight to witness how Count Zeppelin, after years of unrecognised and solitary labour, is now passing from one triumph to another. For his last long voyage is without doubt a triumph, notwithstanding the fact that his air-ship unfortunately came to grief on the return journey.

Above all, we must not forget that the air-ship in which this journey was accomplished, "Z. II," which was constructed to replace the air-ship destroyed in the neighbourhood of Echterdingen, only left the stocks a short time ago. After a few short trial trips, it was started on this long flight. The fact that it was able to accomplish a journey of nearly 38 hours, without a stoppage, shows a solidity and reliability of construction, which is a sign of great progress in aerial engineering. Secondly great importance must be attached to what was actually achived during this exhibition. Count Zeppelin's air-ship has beaten all existing records, for duration of flight as established by dirigible air-ships; the fact that he remained nearly 38 hours in the air casts all similar attempts into the shade. The military air-ship accomplished a flight of 8 hours in October 1907; at the same time Major Parseval's air-ship succeeded in keeping aloft for 7 1-2 hours. These records were first beaten in 1908 by the French "Ville de Paris," which accomplished 240 kilometers in 9 hours 50 minutes. In September 1908, the German Military Dirigible again headed the list with 272 kilometers in 13 hours. The Parseval balloon, too, accomplished in the same month, a fine journey of 218 kilometers in 11 1-2 hours. On the 1st July 1908, Zeppelin's celebrated dirigible, which was unfortunateiy destroyed at Echterdingen, covered a distance of 275 kilometers in 12 hours; on August 4th it remained in the air without break for 14 1-2 hours. All these records are completely eclipsed by the last flight, lasting as it did nearly 38 hours. The new air-ship has given a splendid proof of its capacity.

It is a mistake to suppose that Count Zeppelin was on this occasion unable to reach his intended destination Berlin; and this for the simple reason that the Count never intended to arrive there. The journey was simply meant as a test on a large scale, as a trip for distance and duration; and purely from this point of view, it is to be regarded as a great accomplishment. Once more the radius of action of the Zeppelin air-ship has been greatly increased, and, for the first time, it has been able to put in an appearance in north Germany. It seems almost tragic that finally this fine air-ship should, owing to a mistake in handling, have also come to grief, just as it had nearly reached its destination, the Lake of Constance, and had passed over a greater part of Germany, quite irrespective of the difficulties of the country. This accident casts a shadow on this splendid performance. The trip will remain as a monument in the history of aerial navigation, for it has clearly shown how quickly the capacity of the dirigible air-ship is developing, and what a reliable tool is this latest and greatest invention of human ingenuity.

MINERS AND THEIR PROTECTION AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

At the sitting of the twentieth International Miner's Congress, which has just been held in Berlin, the principal question under discussion was the manner in which the number of accidents taking place in mines could be decreased. The Delegates of the six different countries represented, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and Austro-Hungary, numbered 135, and stood for the interests of 850,000 miners; not quite the half of those employed in mining in these countries, who are supposed to amount to something near two millions. In the first place statistics were quoted bearing witness to the painful fact that accidents, entailing heavy loss of life, have been greatly on the increase during the last few years; in fact they have doubled in certain districts. At the same time the widely spread theory, that the chief cause of this deplorable state of affairs was the employment of a large number of hands, who have not been trained to this calling from their youth, was rejected. It could be proved that, in Germany at least, the number of catastrophes arising from carelessness on the part of the miners has decreased by 10 per cent. during the last decade. It was unanimously demanded that reliable and well-trained workmen should be appointed as controllers, and that they should be entrusted with far-reaching authority, to enable them to insist on the necessary measures being taken for the health and safety of the men. The Congress recommended that such Inspectors should be selected by the men themselves and should not be engineers or officials appointed by the management of the mine. The expenses of such inspection should be borne by the respective countries, and should not be collected from the mine-owners.

In the course of the Congress, attention was called to an argument, which was advanced against the efficiency of this control by workmen during the discussion of the new mining law in the Prussian Diet. In England, where this method has been put to the test for 20 years, the number of accidents taking place in mines shows just as little comparative decrease as in other countries where Inspectors selected by the workmen are either unknown, or have only been introduced quite recently. In reply, Mr. Brace, a Member of the English House of Commans, contented that even in his country the number of working Inspectors was too small. It should at least be raised to 100 for every million miners employed, which could easily be achieved by means of a State subsidy of 4,000,000 marks.

In Prussia the attempt is being made to perfect the old system, by subjecting the management of the mines to a very severe outside inspection. It will still remain the responsible duty of the State officials to issue the necessary regulations, and to formulate a regular working plan. Whereas formerly the managers were made personally answerable for the carrying out of these regulations, the owners of the mines and their representatives are now to be made responsible for all technical details. In addition to this, the miners have the right to select Inspectors, by secret ballot, from among their ranks, whose duty it will be to examine the mine twice a month, and to test the provision made for the health and safety of the mines; the expenses thus entailed are to be borne by the employer. Should a majority of these Inspectors, or of the Miners' Board which they represent, demand an extraordinary inspection, they can, failing any opposition on the part of the mine-owners which is held to be justified by the State authorities, undertake a third examination in the month at their own expense. In all cases, they are obliged to inform the mining authorities as to the result of their observations, so that the necessary precautionary measures can be taken. Here we have, on the one hand, a precautionary measure, by means of which the Inspectors may not interfere with the rights of the mine-owners, by unnecessary stoppages of work, and, on the other hand, the assurance that every useful suggestion and justified complaint will be taken into consideration by independent Government authorities.

GERMAN WORKMEN'S INSURANCE AND FOREIGNERS.

In the Italian Parliament, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Signor Tittoni, answered an interpellation, put forward by a Deputy by the name of Cabarini, as to whether the new German Bill by means of which all the laws dealing with insurance in cases of sickness, incapacity and accidents, are to be consolidated, would not prejudice such Italian workmen as are for the time being employed in Germany. The Minister laid stress on the magnanimous feature of this piece of German social legislature, that all foreign workmen in Germany were subject to the same legal advantages as natives. Persons drawing as accident pension from Germany have the right to spend the same in another country. The new Bill allows foreigners to enjoy an old-age pension in their native country, provided that this country allows Germans who are insured there the same right. This is the more remarkable, as the greater part of these pensions are dependent on an Imperial subsidy, and as there are so many Italian workmen employed in Germany, but so few Germans finding an occupation in Italy. The fact that, according to paragraph 707, a lump sum can be tendered as compensation, in place of a pension, is no disadvantage for those concerned, as the amount of such capital is reckoned according to the recognised manner for the capitalisation of pensions. The Minister pointed out that the complaints made by Italian newspapers, concerning a limitation of the claims of the numerous Italian workmen in Germany, are based either upon a faulty translation of the paragraphs in question, or on a complete ignorance of the subject.

L. ASCH

A PLAY showing how municipal misrule [illegible] the poor and enriches the leaders of Tammany is one of the novelties proposed for the coming New York mayoralty campaign. The opponents of Tammany, who have unlimited money at their disposal, intend spending £10,000 on its production. A competent author will, the "Mail" states, be asked to write the play, and a theatre will be leased for six weeks preceding the election tickets being sent free to voters. The project, it is believed, promises to be more effective than a multitude of speeches.

Two brothers named Pierre and Gaston Garric are being tried at Abeyeron for a curious crime. Six years ago, Pierre, who was then only seventeen, fell in love, and as his marriage at that age was illegal, he borrowed his elder brother's birth certificate and was married in his name. A few months ago his elder brother, who had forgotten all about this little fraud, got married himself and when told that he was married already, was surprised into a confession. The penalty which the two brothers may incur is a very serious one, for the use of another man's birth certificate and the signature of his name to the marriage contract is looked on as forgery, and Gaston is charged with being an accomplice.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

FURTHER DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

Lord Curzon's Object.

CRITICISM OF LORD MORLEY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Ampthill said that the practical object of the debate was to know whether Lord Morley was content with things as they are or whether he contemplated a change.

Lord Lansdowne said he was unable to understand Lord Morley's surprise at the discussion. The Lords would have been guilty of a serious neglect if they had not drawn attention to the important new departure for which the Government was responsible.

The settlement of 1905 was not an ideal one but it worked well. If Lord Morley left the Government of India to themselves they would have allowed the settlement to remain. Did Lord Morley challenge that?

Lord Morley, in reply said that he thought that was quite true, but the Government only did so on the grounds that otherwise there would have been an acrimonious discussion.

Lord Lansdowne contended that this remark of Lord Morley's was not supported by documents. He deeply regretted that the Government was removing the last vestiges of the only sound system of administering the Indian Army.

Lord Curzon declared that all the information at his disposal contradicted the suggestion of the smooth working of the scheme. There was already a great congestion of business. Not the slightest attempt had been made to meet the main count of the argument or to consider the effect of the changes on the Native Army.

The object of the debate was to call attention to a military administration being established in India which would not be tolerated in England.

Lord Curzon said that he feared that the horse which was supposed to be dead might revive at a dangerous moment and unseat his rider. His Lordship said he did not desire to proceed with the motion.

The debate was concluded.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Great Increase in Four Years.

STATEMENT BY SIR JOHN FRENCH.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

An Army Memorandum by Sir John French reports that the Field Army is in a high state of efficiency, and is well prepared to take the field at the shortest notice.

There are now 10,157 officers and 265,515 men liable for foreign service as compared with 7,463 officers and 185,823 men in December 1905.

TURKEY AND CRETE.

Grecian Claims Impossible.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Porte has instructed its Ambassadors to inform the Powers, that it has never ceased to protest against the concessions made to the Cretans under the existing arrangement, and warns the Powers that it is unable to accept any proposals recognising that Greece has even an indirect interest in Cretan affairs.

THE WELSH COAL DISPUTE.

Strike Probable.

OWNERS' TERMS REJECTED.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Miners' Federation has unanimously resolved to support the South Wales Miners, who have rejected the new conditions imposed by the coal-owners in consequence of the Eight Hours' Act. The Federation will take a ballot on the question of a general strike.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Anglo-Russian Mission Fails.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, states that according to the latest reports the Anglo-Russian mission to Sadarassad has failed and the Shah is taking defensive measures.

THE GOVERNOR OF EAST AFRICA.

Sir P. Girouard Appointed.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Sir Percy Girouard has been appointed Governor of East Africa.

[Colonel Sir Edward Percy Cranwill Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., F.R.G.I., has been Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria since 1908. He is the son of the Hon. Desire Girouard, Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. Sir Percy was also born in Canada at Montreal in 1867. The Girouards are of French origin, being descendants of Antoine Girouard of Montigon (Allier), France. Sir Percy who has been appointed Governor of East Africa was educated at the Royal Military College of Kingston and entered the Army in 1888. He served in the Dongola Expeditionary Force, 1896, was mentioned despatches, received brevet of Major, D.S.O., British Medal and Khedive's medal with two clasps. For the part he took in the Nile Expedition of 1897 he was mentioned in despatches and received clasp. He became Railway Traffic Manager, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, 1899-95; Director of Soudan Railways, 1896-98; President of the Egyptian Railway Board, 1898-99; Director of Railways, South Africa, 1899-1902; Commissioner of Railways, Transvaal and Orange River Colony, 1902-04; A.Q.M.G., Western Command, Chester, 1906, and in 1908 was sent as Governor of Nigeria.]

SUFFRAGETTES' RAID ON PARLIAMENT.

Record Number of Arrests.

EXCITING SCENES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Suffragettes made a raid on the Houses of Parliament yesterday, when wild scenes were witnessed in the streets. One hundred and sixteen arrests were made including eight men. Three injured persons were taken to hospital. The Admiralty windows were broken by women throwing stones.

Mrs. Pankhurst was arrested for repeatedly slapping an Inspector in the face and knocking off his hat.

THE MIDNAPORE ENQUIRY.

Questions in Parliament.

FULLEST INVESTIGATION COURTED.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Master of Elibank was greeted with cheers on his appearance as Under Secretary for India. In reply to Mr. Mackarness, he said that the Midnapore enquiry would include all the points on which the conduct of the local officers was impugned and that the latter would have the fullest opportunity of explaining.

The Raja's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

The correspondence which passed between the Raja of Narajole and Mr. Reid, Additional District Magistrate, Midnapore, is published in the "Statesman" to-day. The Raja asked for a full indemnity before giving evidence in the Midnapore inquiry. The Magistrate replied that the Commissioner had no authority on behalf of Government to grant an indemnity before the Raja made his statements, but apart from matters that might possibly be considered incriminatory by the Raja, there were several other things with regard to which his statements were required in the inquiry and he would be requested to attend. A similar letter was addressed by Narendra Chandra Neogy to Mr. Reid.

At the inquiry yesterday, the Raja of Narajole attended and went through a long examination lasting nearly four hours. At the close the Rajah's son-in-law, Susil Chandra Neogy, was called and asked by the Commissioner if he was the author of the letter which appeared in the "Patrika" on the 12th, which stated that at an interview with Mr. Macpherson, one of the prominent accused, meaning the Raja, had been very badly treated and turned out as a rebel. He admitted the authorship and said he adhered to the allegations which Mr. Macpherson said were false. Asked why he had written such a letter, Susil said there was a strong feeling amongst a large section of the people that the Commissioner, being the immediate superior of the officers concerned, should not have been allowed to hold the inquiry and he, Susil, shared that view. In his statement the Raja refused to name the Police officers who extorted money from him. He said he was for swadeshi and not for boycott.

DESTITUTE INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

Committee of Enquiry Appointed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Lord Crewe has nominated a Committee, including Lieutenant-Colonel Curzon Wyllie, to enquire as to the best methods of dealing with distressed colonial seamen and Indian natives left destitute in England.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

To be Withdrawn for Manœuvres.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a question put in the House of Commons, said that the Admiralty and the Foreign Office have fully discussed the advisability of withdrawing the greater portion of the Mediterranean fleet for manœuvres off Scotland. There is nothing in the political situation in the Mediterranean to make it necessary to alter the arrangements.

AMERICA AND THE TEA DUTY.

No Help for the South.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Advices from Washington state that the Senate has rejected the tariff amendment to impose a duty of ten cents per pound on tea for the benefit of the South Carolina tea-growers.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT LOAN.

To be Shortly Issued.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Bombay Improvement loan of £360,000 four per cent will shortly be issued at 97½.

THE CANADIAN LOAN.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Canadian three and a half per cent. Government loan of £6,500,000 sterling is being issued at 98½.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Northamptonshire has beaten Warwickshire by 51 runs.

BABU M. P. IN COUNCIL.

An Uninfluential Gathering.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

A special cablegram to the "Bengalee," dated London, June 29, says: "Surrendranath Bannerjee at Sir William Wedderburn's breakfast, emphatically declared that the Reforms would fail unless the partition was modified. There were seventy present, including Mr. Bryce, Mr. Laidlaw, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Lupton and Mr. Mackarness.

"Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Hume who spoke denounced the partition.

"Mr. Ramsay Macdonald pleaded liberty for British subjects.

"Mr. Schwan hoped that Mr. Bannerjee would persuade Lord Morley to a compromise about the partition. There was general unanimity against the deportations and the partition, and a general belief that Lord Morley would be compelled to yield in the long run. Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Henry Cotton warmly eulogised Mr. Bannerjee."

NEW PATRIARCH OF EAST INDIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 30.

The Bishop of Cochin, Patriarch-elect of the East Indies, has left Cochin and proceeded with Monseigneur Jose Martins Ribeiro Bishop-elect of Cochin, to Goa, where the Bulls having arrived, the Patriarch takes over his new duties immediately.

Monseigneur Ribeiro will be consecrated Bishop of Cochin at Old Goa shortly.

MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE.

Practically at an End.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 30.

The statement yesterday that the strike is practically over, proves fairly correct. It is understood that the men are applying to the Agent of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway in twos and threes to be taken on again. It is expected that the end of the trouble is only a matter of hours. The men admit having acted foolishly. No doubt the intervention of the officials of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma has done much to prolong the struggle. Inasmuch as the men are said to have made unconditional surrender, their intervention has done more harm than good. It is understood that the old agreements of all those reinstated in the service of the Madras and Southen Maharatta Railway have been terminated, each man being obliged to enter on a new contract. The Agent is to be congratulated on the firm attitude he has maintained throughout.

OFFENSIVE DRAMAS.

Mahomedan Protest at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

At a representative Mahomedan meeting on Sunday, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing a sense of deep regret that the managers of some Bengalee theatres in Calcutta had put on their boards dramas, which were offensive to their social and religious feelings, stating that these dramas were misrepresentations of historical facts and ridiculous carricatures of historical characters intended to offend and lower them in the estimation of the public, and that their publication is the cause of ill-feeling between the two communities.

A committee has been formed to examine the dramas and other publications reported to be offensive to the Mahomedans, and to take the necessary steps to prevent them being put on the boards.

INDIAN RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Extensive Programme for Next Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

For the meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association, to be held at Simla, on Monday the 20th September next and following days, thirty-seven subjects are entered on the Agenda for consideration. The more important of these are a report of the Tariff Simplification Committee, further alteration in risk note forms B. D. G., adoption of a uniform scale of concessions for goods and animals sent to exhibitions, rates for cattle in through booking between different gauges, standard engine head lights, fitting of additional pulls in carriages with vacuum brake intercommunication, the standardisation of details of electric fittings in carriages and the responsibility of railways for the warehousing goods.

MILITARAY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

Lieutenant T. K. Wilson, Royal Sussex Regiment, and Lietenant E. V. Wills, Essex Regiment, have been appointed to the Indian Army, and posted to the 13th Lancers and 46th Punjabis respectively.

The following Royal Engineer officers have been selected for duty in India, and embark about September next:—Lieutenant F. H. Kisch; and Second Lieutenants E. H. Clarke and A. F. Chater

Lieutenant G.D. Rhodes and Second-Lieutenant F. H. Budden, Royal Engineers, have been selected for service in India, but will first undergo courses in railway locomotive work and mechanical engineering respectively.

Captain Trail, Corps of Guides, is appointed to the Khyber Rifles.

Major Butler, 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is on promotion to Lieut.-Colonel, posted to command the 13th Brigade, Kirkee.

The death is reported of Lieutenant Savage, 74th Punjabis, at Lucknow from enteric fever on Monday.

It is notified that Colonel A. R. Dick, inspecing officer of Frontier Corps, North-West Frontier Province, has leave for 98 days from 5th July, Major J. S. Kemball, Commandant of the Kurram Militis, to officiate.

Brigadier-General Drummond, Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops, takes two months' leave in August, Lieut-Col. R. E. Grimston is to officiate.

Colonel H. J. R. Moberly, British service, is appointed Principal Medical Officer, Bangalore and Southern Brigades, vice Colonel Todd, British Service, retired from 1st proximo.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

EXCELSIOR! As might have been expected, Mr. Surendranath Bannerji is making a brave display of his rhetoric in London. His most pointed sentences and approved sentiments, advocating a most advanced radicalism, are evidently meant for home consumption. It is believed that the orator has lost ground among the juveniles of Bengal that younger demi-gods have taken the place of the veteran grey-beard, and the youngsters are flocking in ever increasing numbers to worship at their shrine. But Mr. Surendranath will not allow himself to be outdone by these men of to-day and yesterday. He is ready to meet rhodomontade with rhodomontade, verbal violence with like violence; only his sentiments are clothed in more eloquent language, and are not so virulently hostile as those of the professed enemies of England. Indian students and patriots have entertained him at dinner in London, and there he found himself quite in his element. It may be that standing before the throng of his admiring compatriots, he "was inebriated by the exuberance of his own verbosity" and was seized with a desire to say something uncommonly thrilling and rousing. He has delighted them, no doubt, by putting forward a demand, yet undreamt of by the Congress. He wants financial control to be in Indian hands. I do not know if the proposition is to be taken as a settled conviction on his part, or only a rhetorical flight, to which he was induced by his surroundings. If he is serious in his demand, and wishes to pursue it to its logical end, he must ask for full blown representative institutions in India, taking for his motto and guiding principle,—"No taxation without representation!" And when financial control is in Indian hands, what will be the position of Great Britain? It cannot then continue as the ruling power, but would be reduced to the position of a poor tool and subservient agent to carry out the mandate of his masters. When the ruled will become the rulers, the whilom rulers must either go, or consent to remain on sufferance at the will and pleasure of their new masters,—always providing that they can enforce their will.

POLITICAL FUTURE OF INDIA. The idea of crudeness and juvenility is usually associated with prize essays and prize poems. The essay on the Political Future of India, for which Mr. H. P. Mody of Bombay has won a prize of Rs. 2,000 awarded by Mr. R. Laidlaw M.P., is far above the level of such production. It is published in a volume, along with the two other essays of special merit which, on comparison, leave no doubt whatever as to the decided superiority of the prize-winner over all other competitors. I have read it with deep interest. As a sound, weighty and well-reasoned exposition of the propaganda of the moderate party in the Congress, the essay deserves to be widely read by Europeans and Indians alike. Mr. Mody appears to be a thoughtful and observant student of Indian politics. He is fervent advocate of the rights of India, and an enthusiastic believer in the character of his countrymen, and their capacity for an ever increasing share in the administration of the country. But his fervour and enthusiasm are chastened by study and reflection. Not that I find myself in agreement with him in every particular. He holds that India will be politically united as a homogeneous nation in five years, and that it will be ripe for self-government about the end of this century. I have no space to deal with the arguments on which these conclusions are grounded; but allowing them to be correct, one might have expected him to define and determine the position of England, when India was able to govern itself. The problem in this aspect, Mr. Mody has omitted to face. It is only in his vision of the future that he is weak and uncertain. When he deals with the present, he is on firm ground, and strikes the reader with his sober and practical sense.

ABSTRACT IDEAS IN POLITICS. Mr. Mody accepts as a fundamental proposition an "obiter dictum" of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman,—"Good Government can never be a substitute for Government by the people themselves." This innocent remark was seized upon by the Congress as a race flag, and was triumphantly blazoned on their banner. Torn from its context, it stood there as an eternal truth, independent of time, place and circumstances. Many publicists in India commit the grave mistake of accepting such sayings as propositions of universal application. Burke is sometimes held responsible for the vagaries and excesses of educated Indians. The charge is most unjust, and will never be laid against the great statesman by any one who is tolerably acquainted with his writings. I should rather commend a close and untiring study of his works as a corrective against the enchantment of abstract ideas. No lines, he says, can be laid down for civil or political wisdom, and this "inestimable axiom" is explained and amplified in another place: "Nothing universal can be rationally affirmed on any moral or any political subject. Pure metaphysical abstraction does not belong to these matters. The lines of morality are not like ideal lines of mathematics. They are broad and deep, as well as long. They admit of exceptions, they demand modifications. These exceptions and modifications are not made by the process of logic, but by the rules of prudence. Prudence is not only the first in rank of the virtues, political and moral, but she is the director, the regulator, the standard of them all. Metaphysics can not live without definition, but prudence is careful how she defines." Here as well as elsewhere, Burke enforces an elementary truth which is not yet clearly seen by the average Indian publicist. He has yet to learn that in political science every case is to be judged by its own conditions and circumstances, which must control the action to be taken with regard to it. It is a very imperfect appreciation of this truth which has led Mr. Mody sorrowfully to hint that Morley, the illustrious disciple of Burke and Mill, should be a different man as a minister and a peer. It is not that Lord Morley is inconsistent, or that he has turned his back upon his cherished and life-long convictions. It is because he is a faithful follower of Burke, through all his wise teachings, that he is not a theorist and a dreamer, a political dilettante or a revolutionary. The charge of inconsistency was heedlessly laid against Burke himself. His inconsistency, as has been observed by his learned editor, Payne, is like that of the physician who, one day orders the patient's chamber window to be kept open, and the next, orders it to be kept shut. Circumstances alone must rule our actions in the political, as well as physical, world. I have dilated upon this point, because it is of the first importance in all our political considerations, and because its importance is not properly recognized or clearly understood.

DUTIES AND DEMANDS. With the qualifications to which I have adverted, the essay may be highly commended for its tone and spirit, and for its thought and substance. The writer is under no delusion as to the duties and responsibilities of Indians, and the qualifications which they must possess as a necessary condition of political progress. He dwells upon the three essential requisites of such progress,—national unity, intellectual capacity and character. Although he has a higher opinion of the national character than may be fairly allowed by impartial judges, he is too sensible to regard it as flawless. He admits that "the sense of civic responsibility has not yet been developed keenly among us. We are fervent in our protestations of love for our country, but many of us have shrunk from the sacrifice it involves." He wants his countrymen to work earnestly for social reform, the industrial development of India, the education of the masses, the uplifting of the outcastes and Pariahs, and the emancipation of their woman-kind. He deplores the participation of school-boys in political meetings. He is an advocate of simultaneous examinations, but would limit the appointment of Indians to a fourth of the total number. He also commits himself to the daring proposition that a lower scale of pay may be fixed for Indians as they have to spend much less than Europeans who come here all the way from home, and whose standard of living is more expensive. He recommends a firm and severe handling of seditious prints by Government, proposing a suppression of those which persists in their evil course, in spite of warning and punishment. Here he has anticipated the action taken by Government since the essay was written, as also in his recommendation for the appointment of an Indian to the Viceroy's Executive Council as a law member.

DION.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES CONFERENCE.

The following is a letter from the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, dated 1st March:—"I have the honour to forward herewith the report of the proceedings of the Co-operative Conference held in Bombay from December 15th to 18th, 1908, as approved in Government Resolution, dated 5th December 1908, and a note by Mr. Campbell summarizing the work of the Conference, and to request that Government will be pleased to pass definite orders on the five points referred to in the summary at the end of the note.

"I have little to add except to bring to the notice of Government the fact that the Conference has been productive of useful results. The Chairmen of the several Co-operative Credit Societies and other visitors who attended the Conference availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered in exchanging views on topics connected with the co-operative movement and communicating their experiences and difficulties to one another. Further the reports of the proceedings of the Conference in the public press, both English and Vernacular, have attracted attention and created in many a desire to know something more of the movement and in others to attempt the formation of new societies. The conference was the first of its kind in this Presidency, but, from what I have heard, should not be the last; for I can safely say that it has served to evoke interest and lead to a dissemination of information on the principles of co-operation which could hardly be attained in any other way. Some time back a desire was evinced in the Southern Division to hold a Divisional Conference, and I am humbly of opinion that the proceedings of such, when conducted in the vernacular of the division, are sure to spread a better knowledge of this movement in rural areas. Further the discussions at the Divisional Conferences would prepare the ground for the business to be done at the Provincial Conference. In these circumstances I beg to request that Government will be pleased to sanction the annual holding of such conferences and provide funds for expenditure in connection therewith.

"The most suitable time for the Provincial Conference will be August or September, (i. e.), some time prior to the meeting of the Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies at Calcutta or Simla, and that for the Divisional Conferences the months of April and May, when the rural population is free from agricultural operations."

Resolution.—Government concur with the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies that the Conference has been distinctly and appreciably useful, and approve of his suggestion that Divisional and Provincial Conferences should be held annually. If the Director is able to arrange to hold the Divisional Conferences in July 1909, he is authorised to do so, and he should be asked to report what month will be the most suitable for holding them in future years. The Provincial Conference need not meet in August or September 1909; its next meeting should be held in the rains of 1910 before the Conference of Registrars in Calcutta or Simla. The Director should be requested to meet from the grants at his disposal any expenditure incurred in connection with the Conferences.

Government recognize the importance of the question of the liquidation of debt. Proposals for a Central Bank or Financing Society drawn up on the lines suggested by the Honourable Sir V. D. Thackersey and Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas have been submitted for the consideration of the Government of India, and having regard to the attention already given by Co-operative Credit Societies to paying off debts, a matter in which they will be materially assisted by the institution of such a Bank, the Government Council considers it inadvisable for the present to embark on any rate to embark on experiments directed The agency of Co-operative to debt liquidation. best which can be used for Credit Societies is the right procedure is to foster and purpose, and the ties and adopt sound and well conceived measures for placing them in a position to command capital for all the objects for which they exist, including the extinction of previous indebtedness.

With regard to the registration of money bonds, it is observed that as was pointed out by a member of the Conference, the special provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act apply to only four districts, in which alone Village Registrars have been appointed. Government have now under consideration the propriety of relieving from compulsory registration mere money bonds which, it is understood, are the simple bonds referred to in the third resolution of the Conference. They are not prepared to do away with compulsory registration of mortgage bonds, which several members of the Conference regarded as beneficial or necessary.

The Governor in Council is of opinion that there is no case for moving the Government of India to modify its orders on the question of summary procedure. The punctuality with which loans have been repaid, with exceedingly few exceptions is among the many satisfactory features of the movement and indicates an absence of real practical need, apart from all question of principle, for any special methods of recovery.

The fourth resolution passed by the Conferences calls for few remarks. The first clause of this resolution is accepted by Government; and as to the second it is already recognised that in cases where for special reasons it is desirable to form Societies which cannot comply with the requirement, the requirement may be dispensed with.

MR. CAMPBELL'S NOTE.

The following is the note by Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., on the work of the Conference:—The question of "finance" was the main "raison d'etre" of the Conference. On or around it other issues arose. A kindly feeling of union in the work resulted. Those interested in the movement desired the advice of the financial world and the ear of Government. They were favoured with both. His Excellency Sir George Clarke graciously opened the Conference with words of sympathy and encouragement; the Honourable Mr. Lamb presided next day and the Honourable Mr. (now Sir John) Muir-Mackenzie on both the days following, Mr. Lamb continuing, however, to watch the proceedings with keen interest. Sir Vithaldas Thackersey represented the financial world; and it is questionable whether a better representative could possibly have been found. "Co-operation" was fully and plentifully represented (for powerful cast see list). The general public was seen in Mr. Stanley Reed and the Press. The Conference thus brought into immediate co-operation and friendly intercourse—Law, Capital and Labour. Taking courage from such presences and the unanimity of purposes inferred, the Conference proceeded to discuss and decide on the problems before it. The conclusion was unmistakable: the Law was open to reason, Capital stated its terms liberally, and Labour set forth its difficulties in due humility. It was decided that "Co-operation" could solve the question of ryot—indebtedness and should go forward to do so. Mr. McNeill's scheme therefore placed before it was adopted in the main as suited to the purpose if Government would help in initiation. Taluka Societies might take over the work of redemption in time. These must have finance at their back; and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's scheme for a "Central Bank" (involving a Government guarantee) was welcomed as affording such. But, could or would villages borrow from such centres unless assured of their collections by the grant of some summary procedure therefor? Or, would local money forthcome without some process to re-assure? Do not Societies both want and need more power in themselves, and independence of external ritual? Would the alternative possibly be a perpetual need of Government money, with concessions too, perhaps, attached "ad infinitum?" It was more or less agreed, however, that concessions from Government should be only for infancy; and Government money might in time be replaced by ordinary capital, after Government had initiated the necessary liquidation of previous debts."

"To sum up"—

Government was asked to—

(1) initiate a scheme of "debt liquidation;"

(2) continue for the present discretional, but unrestricted, "loans to Societies;"

(3) allow some process of "summary recovery" in favour of audited accounts;

(4) exempt Societies from "bond" registration

Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act;

(5) guarantee interest in a Central Bank established to finance Societies.

The Conference terminated with an appeal to private individuals to co-operate in honorary work.

BOMBAY DOCKYARD CASE.

THE case in which Dasrath Gopal and Abdul Hussein Tyebji were charged with receiving stolen property, consisting of 4 cwts of brass filings and of 9 cwts of copper and brass pieces, the property of Government and of a total value of Rs. 600, was called before Mr. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday. Mr. Reuben Solomon, Pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. Kanga, of Messrs. Kanga and Patel, Solicitors, defended the second accused.

Mr. Thomas Avery, Chief Constructor, Government Dockyard, examined by Superintendent Sloane, said that he was acquainted with the orders, regulating work in the Dockyard. When work had to be done, an application was made by the person requiring it to the Director, Royal Indian Marine. The application was then sent to the witness with the Directors' notes. On the application reaching witness he made a draught work order, which he submitted to the Director. If the department concerned required an estimate of the cost of the work that was submitted also. In some instances when he returned a work order he returned it with an estimate to the Director for approval; in other instances he did not. If the work order was approved by the Director a serial number was given to it in the Director's office, and the numbers ran upwards from one during the official year. If the order was approved it was sent back to him with a number on it and that work was thrown throughout by the particular number on it. The order was then forwarded by him to the two heads of the branches, namely the Factory branch and the Assistant Contractor's office in a book which received the initials of the latter two. The book was prepared in his office, and sent out to the branches. When a work order was sent up to the Director, no deviation was allowed except under Condition 51 laid down in the Rules. The employees under the two branches were mustered every morning and allotted to different duties by the Foreman. A register was kept of such allotments, which was kept in such a way that he could tell the number of persons employed on particular work on any day. He heard a great deal about work order 849 of 1908-09, which related to some crane work in the Ordnance Department, outside the Dockyard. The application for that work came to him some time in February. He produced a rough book of Burn's, officiating Foreman of the Yard, showing the number of men employed. The work 849 was under Burn's care.

Mr. Kanga objected to the above evidence on the ground of irrelevance.

Superintendent Sloane submitted that the theft of the property must first be proved.

His Worship held the evidence was relevant.

Witness further said that the first entry with reference to work order 849 was dated 10th of March, showing the number of men employed as three fitters. This entry was initialled by Burn.

On the 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th there were similar entries. From then up to the 1st April, there were no further entries with reference to this order, and again from the 5th of April up to June. The book was sent everyday to the Assistant Constructor's office where a labour sheet was compiled. During the months of April, May and June they had three works in hand outside the Dockyard, one under the Assistant Constructor and two under the Inspector of Machines. He had visited work number 849, for which no cement was required. He remembered it having been reported to him on the 1st of May that this work had been completed. The estimate for this work was Rs. 250. He knew Fernandes, who was a chargeman in charge of fitters working indoors. Fernandes was in charge of a factory less than a hundred yards from Burn's office. A man named L. Manuel was chargeman of work 849, and he would go to his foreman, Burn, if he required material for his work. The chargeman reported the work everyday to the Foreman.

The further hearing was adjourned to Friday.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. P. K. TELANG, M.A., LL.B.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The Bombay members of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali organised a grand entertainment in the spacious hall of Mr. J. S. Sangvi in Girgaon, on the evening of Sunday last, in honour of their Vice-President, Mr. Pandharinath Kashinath Telang, M.A., LL.B., who is shortly proceeding to Benares to take up an honorary professorship at the Central Hindu College. Mr. Telang, on his arrival, was enthusiastically received by the members, of whom nearly three hundred were present in spite of the heavy rain which continued pouring throughout the day. Mr. Jan, the well-known musician in Bombay, and his services were specially requisitioned for the occasion, entertained the whole party with the choicest Indian music, which was very highly appreciated. Mr. Sambare, the President of the Mandali, in an able speech referred to the many qualities of the head and heart which distinguished Mr. Telang and above all ted his life and rendered self-sacrifice which has actuated him, even while so young and full of promises, utter indifferent to a career of self-seeking and self-agrandisement and made him deliberately choose a career of merit and usefulness to his own community and country. Mr. Sambare next referred to the public services Dr. Sambare, who, he said, was the life and soul of self-help-able, educational and social institutions in Bombay, including the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, which had very largely benefited by his sound and judicious advice and expert guidance.

Sambare concluded by wishing him heart-success in the career chosen by him. Mr. Telang, who, on rising to reply, was loudly cheered, thanked the members in the manner of the ancient Aryas by invoking the blessings of the Almighty on those present including himself and on the motherland. He observed that it was no self-sacrifice but simply the call of duty to which he responded in doing what he had done hitherto and would do in future. Education was always the subject nearest to his heart and he had long since vowed to consecrate his life to the educational advancement of his countrymen and to make them acquainted with their glorious past which they had well-nigh forgotten. He then dwelt on the most useful work done by the S. V. S. Mandali in providing means of education to the Saraswat youths. But he thought that the work and responsibility of the Mandali did not end there. The Mandali ought to see that the education received by the youths did foster among them the real moral growth and elevate their character breeding in them the virtues of reverence and humidity. He then actually explained to those present the scheme which he had thought out for bringing about the happy consummation and entreated the Mandali to take it up in hand and bring it into operation with the co-operation and sympathy of the parents and elders of the students. He concluded by earnestly appealing to the members of the Saraswat community to help the Mandali on its noble work with heart and soul. After the distribution of flowers, "pansupari" and "attar," the whole party adjourned for refreshments which were sumptuously provided. Further select programme of music was gone through after the refreshments were over and the gathering dispersed at a late hour.

THE FATEJUNGPUR CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADARIPUR, JUNE 29.

The Magistrate concluded to-day the inquiry into the Fatejungpur case, in which Nishikanta is charged with murdering a Police informer's brother. Final orders will be passed on the 5th of July.

LATER.

The two unidentified accused who were arrested in connection with the Fatejungpur murder have been released on bail by the Magistrate of Madaripur.

A Dacca rumour which requires confirmation, says that punitive police will be quartered at Fatehganjpur and Faridpur on account of the murder of Ganesh's brother.

COLONEL FRANK WILLAN, the umpire of the University boat race, is chairman of the Southampton county bench, and was presiding at the last sitting when Frank Godfrey Willan, his son, appeared to answer a summons for exceeding the speed limit with his motor-car. The police evidence showed that the car was being driven at the rate of over 25 miles an hour. Colonel Willan, in giving the decision of the court, alluded to the many similar cases dealt with by the Banch that day, and said all the defendants must be tarred with the same brush, and inflicted a fine of £1 and costs.

THE GERMAN "BOGEY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To many thinking people, the fact is beyond dispute that the majority of Englishmen take but small interest in the Navy, and yet the very existence of our country depends upon our fleet and its fitness for instant action. The above statement may seem somewhat sweeping in its character, but it is a deplorable fact, especially now when the German "Bogey" is beginning to show its ugly carcase above our political horizon. The leading article in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 29th instant, is worth the perusal of all our people, but danger is even closer to us than the article in question points out. There is no need for alarmist and nervous fears if action is at once taken, but time is precious and the opportunity now offering and should be seized at once.

The problem we have to grapple is this: by the year 1912 the German fleet will be as strong as the British fleet, and considering the present temper of the German people and the attitude of their Press, it behoves England to be ready for instant action, not to take the initiative,—as our forebears have done and settle the question. At once and for all time. The causes of the attitude of the German Press and people are not difficult to understand. First of all their inability to interfere with England during the South African war was bitterly impressed upon them by their want of war vessels and the German Government, at once redoubled their previous exertions to build ships, since which time they have been working day and night on warships, dry docks, guns and gun-mountings.

Reason number two for German hostility is the "green-eyed monster, jealousy," which has been rampant since about the year 1877 and was aroused by the contemplation of our magnificent Mercantile Marine.

Reason number three is "snubition" both as regards the continent and also the comparatively recently developed craze for sea power.

Reason number four is "greed" which could be satisfied beyond the dreams of avarice by the exploitation of the British Mercantile Marine and the levying of a huge indemnity and Germany would see to it, that it was such an indemnity as we could not recover from in the next hundred years. The above facts are not realised by the majority of our people for various reasons, such as want of patriotism, too much trust in the Micawber policy of waiting and trusting to something to turn up at the last moment, too much attention to horse racing and the "flannelled fools at the wicket and the muddled oafs at the goal." It is possible to see 50,000 or 60,000 people present at a football match or at a cricket match and very few of them know anything whatever about the British Navy or its "raison d'etre." Unless things alter very much the B. P. is apt to receive a very rude shock within the next three or four years. There is but little doubt that we shall be attacked within the next three or four years—and may be sooner, and this attack will come like a bolt from the blue,—when it is least expected and when we are least prepared for it. History repeats itself and German history will substantiate this method as a favourite and successful one.

Many people in England imagine that a German invasion is intended, but there is no need for any such thing. The Germans well know that they have only to inflict one reverse on our fleets or confine our gas vessels to their ports "for one week" and the whole of Britain lies at their feet. Nothing but "immediate surrender" would in such case be open to us, for should the British food-carrying ships be unable to make their ports for one week the populations of London and all our other large cities would inevitably be starving. Such cities as London, Glasgow, Liverpool, etc., do not contain one week's food for their populations and our country of England produces practically no food in comparison to its population. To this impasse are we brought by free trade. Admitting the above hard and obstinate facts two courses lie open to us. First, to work day and night on our ships and dry docks and put our fleet in such condition as to overcome all opposition from the quarter from which we are being threatened. Or secondly, to take the bull by the horns, as was done in the case of the Copenhagen fleet and settle the matter in the old style, as our fathers were wont to do. Even now there is a German fleet of nineteen battleships with its attendant cruisers and torpedo craft exercising in the North Sea. This fleet is fully manned and kept at sea under war conditions. Many of our ships have two-fifths of their crews on board; many have half their crews and those fully manned have not as a rule got their proper ratings on board. We are indeed in a parlous state and taking tremendous risks., such risks as but few Englishmen realize or else they decline to look the facts in the face. At present we have only one dry dock capable of taking in our largest vessels when damaged; there are now certainly being taken in hand at Rosyth, but Heaven help us,—the contract time for their completion is seven years. The present Government seems intent on playing directly into the hands of our enemies. They dismissed from Woolwich Arsenal hundreds of skilled mechanics and now it is impossible to get our guns and gun-mountings ready for our ships in reasonable time. Valuable time is passing rapidly and nothing is being done. A branch of the Navy League is being started in Bombay and it behoves every man and woman in India to join it; for in this matter of the state of our fleets should be thrust upon our people at home and abroad wherever the British flag flies.—Your etc.

FOREWARNED FOREARMED.

BOMBAY TELEGRAPH VOLUNTEERS.

MR. N. C. [illegible], Superintendent, Bombay Government Telegraph Department, gave a dance last night to the members of the "D" Company, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, at the Town Hall.

During the interval, Mr. [illegible] addressed those present. He said that he took the opportunity of presenting the gold and silver medals won by the "D" or the Government Telegraph Volunteer Company. He was delighted to see the very large number there that night of the members of the "D" Company. He was also glad to see members of other Companies of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, for it [illegible] ed an esprit de corps. He then referred to the various cups and shields won by the "D" Company, including the Nicholson Cup, the Tennant Cup, the Bailey Cup, the Bailey Shield, the Phillimore Cup, the Sergeants' Cup, the Highland Cup and the Prince of Wales Shield. He doubted whether any Telegraph Staff in India had such a large record of successes to their credit. He had received a letter from the Director-General of Indian Telegraphs congratulating the "D" Company on their successes. On a recent occasion Major-General Pearson had congratulated him on the strong muster and the excellent appearance of the Company, and General Gray had expressed a similar opinion about them. He referred to the occasion when the Company had turned up at the headquarters much earlier than expected. He then referred to the services rendered by the Company during the troublous times of August which the city passed last year. He said he had received a letter from H. E. the Governor and the General Officer Commanding, regarding those services rendered by the men. Mr. Leslie proceeded to say that this was his last year in India which he would leave for good, probably in January next, and he took this op

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CROWN SIDE.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the trial was resumed of the case in which Kanji Dewji and Gomtiba, woman, were charged with kidnapping a girl named Dewalibai for immoral purposes.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. F. B. Motiwalla appeared for the defence.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution, after which Mr. Motiwalla, in addressing the jury on behalf of the accused, contended that no case had been made out against his clients. Some of the Crown witnesses had, while giving their evidence in this Court, considerably improved upon the statements they had made before the Magistrate. The learned counsel reviewed the evidence as to the age of the girl, and remarked that there was a conflict of evidence on the point, that there was every probability on the evidence of Dr. Powell, the Police Surgeon, that the girl was not under fifteen, and that, therefore, the jury were bound to give the accused the benefit of the doubt that had arisen. Counsel submitted that there could have been no criminal intent on the part of the accused if they took away the girl because she was of age and capable of judging what was or was not for her advantage under the circumstances in which she found herself placed.

Mr. Wadia then summed up the case for the Crown, expressing his regret that he felt bound to show that the defence was not only false, but dishonest.

His Lordship having summed up the whole case, the jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the first accused guilty of kidnapping and abduction, and the second accused guilty of aiding and abetting the first.

His Lordship reserved sentence.

COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

Akbarali Hyderalli, a Mahomedan, was charged with being in possession of material for the counterfeiting of King's coin. Mr. Jaffer Hajibhoy Lalji instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Kolasker defended the accused.

It appeared that, on the evening of the 5th May last, the accused was noticed in a crowd of people at the entrance to Duncan Road, near its junction with the road to Null Bazar, exclaiming, with a small bottle in his hands that he could by means of his chemicals convert a copper pice into half a rupee, and a copper half pice into a four anna piece. While he was shouting, he applied a liquid with a pipe to a pice and a half pice, and showed how he was supposed to convert them into an eight anna and a four anna piece. A policeman took accused to his Inspector with the bottle and the box which accused had with him, and accused was arrested.

The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty, and he was discharged.

The Court then adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

THE SPECIAL JURY.

The Special Jury, who were required to attend the Court at 3 p.m. yesterday, were told to leave and to attend again at 11 a.m. to-day.

APPELLATE SIDE.

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Before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

HARILAL TULSIDAS AND ANOTHER VERSUS LALLUBHAI AMULAKH AND FIVE OTHERS.

For the plaintiff-appellants:—Mr. L. A. Shah.

For the defendant-respondent:—Messrs. G. S. Rao and M. N. Mehta.

This was an appeal from the decision of the Joint First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad. The suit was brought by the plaintiffs to recover from the defendants 332 copies of the third edition of Bharat Khata, or Rs. 747 as the clear gain to be derived from those copies. Plaintiff also sought to obtain a permanent injunction against the defendants restraining them from publishing any more copies of the Bharat Khata. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad who partly awarded plaintiffs' claim and held that there was a contract between the plaintiffs and the defendants, according to which they were to share the profits of the publication of the copies of the work in dispute. He ordered that plaintiffs should deposit in Court Rs. 333-5-4 for the use of the defendants and that the defendants should give plaintiff 332 copies of the Bharat Khata and in default to pay to the plaintiffs Rs. 747. In appeal the Joint First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad set aside the decree of the Court of first instance and dismissed the suit with costs.

Against this decision, an appeal was admitted to the High Court and their Lordships observed that the first Appellate Court has disagreed with the Court of first instance on two points, both as regards the contract and the title. The first Appellate Court had construed the will as bequeathing to the plaintiffs all the properties belonging to them except the copyright of the books in question. The terms of the will, their Lordships said, did not support that construction. Then coming to the question with regard to the claim to the copies or their equivalent in money, their Lordships remarked that the first Appellate Court has fallen into two errors. First it supposed what the plaintiffs claimed and said that the claim was for copyright or an equivalent right of multiplying copies of a literary work. Their Lordships said: "We fail to see any claim of that kind set up either in the plaint or in the pleadings. What plaintiffs claimed was clearly stated in the plaint and it was on the basis of that claim that the Subordinate Judge gave them relief." The decree of the lower Appellate Court was therefore reversed and that of the Subordinate Judge restored with costs throughout.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Davar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

A RULE DISCHARGED.

RE HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI MAHOMED.

His Lordship delivered his decision in an application made for the revocation of an adjudication order passed in the matter. A rule "nisi" was obtained in the matter on the 18th ultimo.

His Lordship remarked that previous to 30th April last, the insolvent was carrying on business as a merchant in Bombay. On 30th April, a creditor of his, Haji Ahmed Haji Sulleman, presented a petition to the acting Chief Justice, who was then one of the vacation Judges, and obtained an order for the adjudication as an insolvent. A vesting order was made and the insolvent was ordered to file his schedule within thirty days. It was stated that the insolvent had left Bombay, owing to which the petitioning creditor could not serve the above order of the Court upon him. Acting under the vesting order Mr. R. D. Setna, the Official Assignee, took possession of the piece-goods shop of the insolvent, in which were goods of large value. On 18th June Mr. Robertson on behalf of his client, Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, applied to his Lordship for a rule calling upon the petitioning creditor, Haji Ahmed, to show cause why the order of adjudication obtained by him should not be reviewed or revoked. The adjudicating creditor, Haji Ahmed, had stated in his affidavit that when hopelessly in insolvent circumstances Haji Jan Mahomed had with intent to delay and defeat his creditors, fraudulently assigned over to Haji Jackeria, his friend and his daughter's father-in-law, by way of mortgage all his property to secure an alleged debt of Rs. 3,50,000. Haji Jackeria admitted the mortgage of 20th April by the insolvent in his favour; but denied that it was fraudulent and urged that the order for adjudication was improperly obtained by means of incorrect representations made to the officiating Chief Justice on the 30th April. In the arguments delivered on the rule on Wednesday, the 23rd June, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the petitioning creditor; the Advocate-General for the Official Assignee; and Mr. G. S. Manker for a creditor. In showing cause against the rule, the two latter counsel raised a preliminary point as to whether Mr. Robertson's client, Haji Jackeria, had any "locus standi," and whether he was entitled to make the application for a review or a revocation to the Court. This point was agreed to be as a point requiring decision before all others. Mr. Robertson contended that the Court had an inherent power to review its own order and to set it aside if it was found to have been improperly obtained. Counsel cited the decision of Mr. Justice Marriott in Re Bhagwandas Harjivan, reported in volume 4 of the Indian Law Reports at page 489, and invited the attention of the Court besides to several other cases including a number of English authorities. After having discussed these cases and authorities, Mr. Justice Davar proceeded to state that since the hearing of the arguments on the rule he had consulted his learned brother Justice Macleod, whose experience in insolvency matters was very large and unique, and he had learnt from him that there was not a single precedent in Bombay of anyone than an adjudged insolvent himself being allowed by the Insolvency Court to make an application for revocation of an adjudicating order. The only conclusion to which the Court arrived at in the present application therefore was that Haji Jackeria had no standing in Court in this matter. The rule must be discharged. The Official Assignee was clearly entitled to appear in the interest of the general body of creditors. Haji Jackeria should pay his costs, as well as the costs of the petitioning creditor. Mr. Mankar's client must bear his own costs.

RE NOVROJI SORABJI TALATI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar appeared for the insolvents, and Mr. Kaikobad Bickhaji Dastur for an opposing creditor. By consent the hearing was adjourned for a fortnight.

RE KIMATRAM CHANDRABHANDAS AND OTHERS.

On the application of Mr. Mankar the hearing was adjourned for a fortnight.

On the application of Mr. Tarachand for the petitioning creditor, Manchkaram Govindram, Ardeshir Jivanji Kerawala and another were adjudicated insolvents and ordered to file their schedule within thirty days.

RE BALU BALAYA RAMGIRI AND NARSU ENKATI.

Mr. Ardeshir B. Kapadia appeared for the insolvents and Mr. K. D. Dastur appeared for the opposing creditors. Opposition being withdrawn by Mr. Dastur, the insolvents were sworn and discharged.

Over a dozen miscellaneous applications of little importance were made to the Court by counsel, for interim orders, extensions, rules for final discharge, adjournments and so forth. These were disposed of on their merits.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

A RAILWAY PICK-POCKET.

One Bhau, a Hindu, was charged with stealing a cigar case and a telegram receipt belonging to Mr. Harold Briscoe. It appeared from evidence that on the night of the 24th ultimo, the complainant went to the booking office of the Victoria Terminus to purchase a ticket, and as he was putting his purse back into his pocket he felt it light. He turned round, and saw the accused walking away. He asked him if he had taken the cigar case from his pocket, but the accused denied having taken it. The accused dropped the case and pushed it away with his foot. The accused pleaded not guilty stating he had been to the booking office to purchase a ticket. The accused was convicted and as he had seven previous convictions against him he was sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment out of which three months were to be in solitary confinement and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default, to undergo three months' further rigorous imprisonment. The accused was further ordered a period of to the Police his place of residence three years after his release.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

FIGHTING PATHANS.

Inspector Khan charged Sayed Gulab and two other Pathans with causing hurt to one Rakhmidad, also a Pathan.

Mr. J. Mistry, Pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. Dastur and Mr. Athavle, Pleaders defended the second accused.

The complaint was that on the 1st ultimo the accused went to the house of one Mahomedali at Mustan Tank and demanded the money he owed to one Tankhan. An altercation took place when the complainant took Mahomedali's part. The first accused stabbed the complainant with a knife and the second accused assaulted him with a stick. The third accused who held the complainant by the hands got his arm fractured. The complainant and the third accused were taken to the hospital. The charge against the third accused was withdrawn.

The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to four and the second to three months' rigorous imprisonment. They were also ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs, 100 to keep the peace for one year.

THE BHULESHWAR BURGLARY.

Detective-Inspector Sullivan charged Ramcharan Rikhi with possessing and disposing of stolen property, the part of the jewellery stolen from the house of Mahraja Girdharlalji last year.

In consequence of certain information received the Police had the accused arrested in Unao in the United Provinces. Seventy-nine pearls, one emerald and other valuables, it is alleged, were found on him. These were identified as part of the Mahraja's property. The enquiry stands adjourned.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy (Chairman), and D. G. Sukhadwalla.

TRESPASS INTO DOCKYARD COMPOUND.

Their Worships disposed of ten cases, including one in which Inspector Bodley charged one Francis Barrett with committing wilful trespass by entering the compound of the Government Dockyard, on Tuesday last. Inspector Bodley stated that he questioned the accused when the latter came out. The accused did not ask permission when entering but went in among a crowd. The accused stated that he went to see a mess-room boy. He was formerly in the Dockyard. He did not know a pass was necessary. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1 or, to undergo, one day's simple imprisonment.

DEMANDING MORE THAN LEGAL FARE.

Their Worships also disposed of a case in which Inspector Guider charged one Noormahomed Rajamud, a victoria-driver, with demanding more than the legal fare. The charge against the accused was that he drove a nurse from the St. George's Hospital to the Y. W. C. A. via Elphinstone Circle. He was given six annas, but wanted ten. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1.

GIRGAON.

Before Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas (Chairman) and Dr. M. R. Sathna.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of 34 cases, some of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. J. F. Rodrigues (Chairman) and R. B Mantri.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, including some against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

LAJPAT RAI'S LIBEL CASE.

Counsels' Arguments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

Yesterday, the case of Lala Lajpat Rai against the "Englishman," concluded as regards the pleadings on questions of fact, fair comment and privilege. Mr. Eardly Norton, in his address for the "Englishman," said, "We now come to the Parliamentary debates in order to show what were the materials upon which defendants in this case were justified in publishing a communication, which had been sent to them. I ask your Lordship to remember the debates, as the whole were before the defendants. Although I do not suggest any particular importance is to be attached to the utterances of persons who are merely private members, still observations which fell from them during the course of these questions and the debate on the Indian Budget were before defendants, and do throw some light on the matter."

Mr. Chaudhuri.—There is absolutely no evidence on record or even suggested to be given that there was anything before anybody in regard to these matters.

Fletcher, J.—You only say that this was a statement of public knowledge at the time.

Mr. Norton.—It is precisely the same thing. Only my friend's language is not as good as mine. These things are often sent out by telegram. Even if they were not utterances made in May, they could physically have been before my clients in the month of September. In answer to Mr. C. J. O'Donnell Lord Morley said I have no special information to the arrest of five barristers; but it is a fact that three pleaders were arrested.

This is important, because it put my clients upon notice that the Secretary of State was dealing in a different way with the barristers and Lala Lajput Rai, and the fact that he did not draw such distinctions between the two is of value. Lord Morley then said that Lala Lajpat Rai was not arrested for the propagation of any special offence but for sedition. Lord Morley was referring to the general conduct of Lala Lajput Rai and that he, as Secretary of State, was in possession of information of a special character communicated to him by the Viceroy of India. The use of the word sedition, I submit, is quite wide enough to cover his subsequent statement with regard to Lala Lajput Rai and Ajit Singh and their joint association with sepoys.

Fletcher, J.—I see Lord Morley says somewhere that Sir Denzil Ibbetson told him that Lala Lajput was a well-known revolutionary and political enthusiast.

Mr. Norton.—That is much later on; that is on the 6th June.

Fletcher, J.—I cannot see why no general evidence was called to cover that on the 6th June. Lord Morley said that Sir Denzil Ibbetson told him that Lala Lajpat Rai was a well-known revolutionary and political enthusiast, who had been carried away by his intense hatred of the British Government. For the purpose of this case we may assume that after Lala Lajput Rai's deposition in the witness-box that none of these charges are true. The case

Mr. Norton.—I am willing to argue the case on the supposition that he is disproved the charges made against him by the Secretary of State.

Fletcher, J.—I understand you only assume that for the purpose.

Thing has been said about Mr. Norton.—Badly attack, and that that this being a claim for damages. As far as I have aggravated this case I have not suggested by conduct or innuendo anything stated by Lala Lajpat Rai in the witness-box regarding his trial of the charges. I have unreservedly withdrawn the plea of justification, if I ever made it. I do not say the statements against Lala Lajput Rai were true or were ever true. It has been stated by a responsible officer of the Government of India that certain charges were made in public and from these charges we may draw the inference that Lala Lajput Rai has been guilty of tampering with the loyalty of the Native troops. I take my stand on that. I am entitled in the discharge of my duties as a journalist to make comments on these statements in publication of the "Englishman" newspaper. I do not say and never said Lala Lajput Rai has in truth been guilty of any of these charges.

Fletcher, J.—The plea of justification has been withdrawn.

Mr. Norton.—I am not aware of any case on which I have been able to lay my hands in which justification and fair comment having been pleaded, and justification having been withdrawn, the defendants is to be held guilty because he has withdrawn justification. If you can prove your justification so much the better for yourself and so much the worse for the plaintiff. It is not to be urged against you that because you pleaded justification and have not supported it therefore that it is evidence of malice.

Fletcher, J.—Here the plea of justification was put on record.

Mr. Norton.—Assuming for the sake of argument that is so, it is purely technical evidence on the question of malice,

Fletcher, J.—There was an apology demanded.

Mr. Norton.—An apology demanded with Rs. 50,000. Believing, as I did, in the truth of the utterances made in this communication how could I apologise without abandoning the position on which I stood; I could not do that without imperilling my present defence. I don't say in fact that the statements are true. All I say is a man makes certain allegations as facts. If I believed at the time the statements made to me were true I am entitled, irrespective of the fact whether the statements are true or not, to do what I did, provided I could be excused by the theory of the correlative interest of fair comment with regard to a matter of national importance. I could not have said to this man. I wish to apologise on the ground that the statements are untrue. When I have withdrawn the plea of justification on the ground that I am unable to prove it, the withdrawal of the plea of justification does not necessarily mean there is abandonment of justification, meaning the abandonment of the truth. It simply means I am unable to prove my statements. My inability to prove them may depend upon various causes. Suppose all my witnesses were dead; suppose a man published a libel, which he knows is true, but all his witnesses, who can prove it are dead, and he withdraws his plea of justification, his withdrawal of the plea of justification makes his statement libellous, but it cannot be charged against him that his withdrawal means that at the time he wrote that statement he believed it to be untrue. Suppose for the sake of argument I subpœnaed Lord Kitchener and supposing I put a question to him and he declined to give an answer on the ground of State reasons, I should then be exactly in the same position as I am now. Suppose I had asked Lord Kitchener whether he was prepared to answer yes or no to the question. "Did you receive that communication and make a recommendation to Lord Minto," and he replied, "I decline to answer on the grounds of State policy." I should be in the same position in which I am standing now.

Fletcher, J.—If in fact you got that information regarding the communications of the Government of India, you got it through a channel to which you had no right to.

Mr. Norton.—Whether the channel was right or wrong, I submit it has absolutely nothing whatever to do with this case.

Mr. Chaudhuri.—I think I have an impression there was an official denial of these facts published in the "Englishman" amongst other newspapers.

Mr. Norton.—I am not aware of that having been published in the "Englishman" or anywhere else. There is no evidence of it here in this trial.

Fletcher, J.—I have read through the statements. You must have got those statements from some unauthorised channel.

STATEMENTS IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Norton.—These statements about the interviews between Lord Kitchener and Lord Minto have absolutely nothing to do with the question we are now discussing, namely, libel upon Lala Lajput Rai. The libel is that he has been tampering with the loyalty of native sepoys. That is the charge. Whether true or false it is immaterial, because if these words were not actually used by the Secretary of State in Parliament, he used language from which a fair and reasonable mind—not actuated by malice—would draw the inference that was what he meant to say. On the 6th June, Mr. O'Grady made a statement in which he admitted Lala Lajput Rai might have been indiscreet—that was one of the statements before me. He also made a statement that there was one alternative to revolt that was self-government. It is important to remember that with regard to that matter one of Lala Lajput Rai's own apologists in the House of Commons said that the only alternative to revolt was self-government. That was the statement made in the debate with reference to the very question which concerned Lala Lajput Rai. In this connection Mr. Smeaton said, "The two agitators who had been deported had gone about the country tampering with the loyalty of the people and (in the case of Ajit Singh at least) with the loyalty of the troops, and in the opinion of all those who knew India well as also the people of India themselves that was an intolerable public wrong." Then Mr. Smeaton himself says Lala Lajput Rai was associated in the campaign for tampering with the loyalty of the people.

CANAL COLONISATION BILL.

On Monday, Lala Lajpat Rai admitted in the witness-box that among the people deeply interested in the Canal Colonisation Bill were sepoys. The peasantry who swelled the ranks of the Sikh troops were people who had direct interest in the law because among those who were actual tenure-holders under the Government at the time were a certain number of Sikh sepoys. Taking this sentence and annexing it to what Lord Morley and other members in the House of Commons subsequently stated, a public journalist could honestly and bona-fide come to the belief that Lala Lajput Rai was a man whose conduct was desirable to put an end to by deportation, because he was associated in a campaign for tampering with the loyalty of the people. From the people to the troops is an easy stage. If that was one of the matters which weighed with Lord Minto in deporting Lala Lajput Rai under Regulation 3 of 1818, then I submit Lord Minto was amply justified in acting as he did. There are three reasons given by my clients as to privilege and the fact that two reasons are not true will not take privilege away. If I can justify my clients' statement here on the grounds that they have given three reasons and that out of these three reasons they have given no evidence with regard to two and justify the third it is immaterial under law whether I justify as regards the other two reasons. On the 6th June Lord Morley said, "Now I come to the subject of disorder. I am extremely sorry to say disorder has broken out in the Punjab. I think I may assume that the House is aware of the general circumstances from answers to questions under the Regulation of 1818 which if still alive, coercive measures were adopted here." I would like to examine so far as I can the action taken to preserve the public interests. I would be quite wrong in dealing with unrest in the Punjab not to mention the circumstances which provided a field for agitation. There were ravages of plague. These ravages have been cruel and again the seasons have not been favourable and the second cause was that an act was on anvil which was believed to be injurious to the condition of the large body of men. Those conditions effecting the Colonisation Act were greatly misrepresented. To me, Mr. Norton continued, it is perfectly immaterial whether these statements are true or false. Lord Morley said that as a responsible public officer official action in this case was deportation.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Fletcher, J.—The only question is whether the reason given is a right one.

Mr. Norton.—The reason on which I now base my case is this. It was said by the Secretary of State. That is my defence. If I can prove that either the Secretary of State said that exactly in words from which I can reasonably as a fair and honest man be entitled to deduce the inference that he had said it then I am protected. If I am protected with regard to this reason then protection is not to be taken away because in addition to the true reason I have given two other reasons which I am not able to substantiate. If your Lordship holds that because I have given three reasons and I am able to prove only one and unable to prove the other two I have no case than I am unable to say anything. Then on the 6th June Lord Morley proceeded to say, "But in the meantime the proposal of the Colonisation law had become a weapon in the hands of preachers of sedition." For the second time Lord Morley denounced this man as a preacher of sedition. Assume for the sake of argument that I cannot take the case any further than that I submit upon law if that be so and I honestly believed the statement that Lala Lajput Rai was attempting to tamper with the loyalty of the native troops, if that was a fair inference to be drawn from what Lord Morley said then I am justified in drawing the inference. Lord Morley on that same date said there were 28 meetings known to have been held by the leading agitators in the Punjab between March 1st and May 1st. Of these five only were related even ostensibly to agricultural grievances, the remaining 23 were all purely political.

Mr. Norton next quoted a number of passages from the report of the parliamentary debates to show that a fair and reasonable inference could be drawn from them to show that Lala Lajpat Rai had been attempting to tamper with the loyalty of native troops. If he could prove that his clients honestly believed the persons who sent them these statements were the statements made, then he could plead justification. His answer was that the statements were sent to him by correspondents and his clients honestly believed them to be true and published them and coupled with that they had also before them the debate in the House of Commons, for the purpose of showing Lala Lajput Rai rightly or wrongly, directly or indirectly had been accused of tampering with the loyalty of the people. Previous to resorting to the Regulation of 1818 Lord Morley must have taken the opinion of legal advisers on the subject. He had also before him the statement of denial by Lala Lajput Rai and in spite of it the Secretary of State in express terms imputed to Lala Lajpat Rai with tampering with the loyalty of the native troops. For these reasons counsel submitted his clients were justified in publishing these statements about Lala Lajpat Rai in the "Englishman." If it was conceded that it was fair reasonable comment then it was covered by privilege, because it was a reputation of the same fact and statement made in Parliament by the Secretary of State. If it was also conceded that what was published in the "Englishman" was fair and reasonable comment without malice then it was equally protected. In support of his contention Mr. Norton quoted a case from I.C.W.N., but the court disallowed it because the pleadings did not show any community of interest.

FAIR COMMENT.

Mr. Norton.—Do I understand your Lordship will not definitely allow me to argue on that?

The Court.—No, the whole question is reduced to one of fair comment.

Mr. Norton.—Then there is question of damages. If I am protected in view of that occasion being privileged, I was entitled to comment fairly. Then no question of damages has arisen and if not then what is the extent of the damages that is regulated, first of all by the fact as to whether the plaintiff has made out any damages?

The Court.—The way in which you withdrew the plea of justification may effect that.

Mr. Norton.—The way it was withdrawn was the only one way.

The Court.—When you took the plea of justification and you subsequently withdrew it you could have apologised.

Mr. Norton.—I am the best judge of that.

The Court.—You said you could not prove it in this Court.

Mr. Norton.—Yes,

The Court.—And you suggested you could prove it somewhere else.

Mr. Norton.—I entirely repudiate that I said nothing of the kind, and I think it unjust and ungenerous on your Lordship's part to suggest that that was my intention.

Mr. Bagram asked permission to say a few words on the love of privilege. He said your Lordship as ruled we cannot go into the question of privilege so far as the question of fact is concerned. I submit whether it is privilege or no privilege it is all a question of law. Here your Lordship has got to consider whether under law a writer of an article is privileged. The question substantially is this. Are people of this country entitled to consider the policy of Government on questions which affect them? I say in the public interest that they are entitled to comment on the release of a state prisoner. If your Lordship holds that view then we are innocent; and it is for my learned friend to show malice. Of course you can find intrinsic malice or extrinsic malice. The question is whether this is an occasion where we can find excuse, and in this connection I refer to a case in 20 K.B, D., page 275.

Fletcher, J.—The question is whether libel is a fair comment or not.

Mr. Bagram.—Am I to understand that the question of law which arises merely on facts cannot be argued because it is not included in the written statement. If your Lordship holds that view I will sit down at once.

Fletcher, J.—That is the question raised in your pleadings.

Mr. Bagram.—I only suggest I should be allowed to argue, but as your Lordship holds otherwise I will sit down. I would ask your Lordship to have a note taken of this point, and your Lordship's ruling.

Fletcher, J.—I will have a note taken of that. I allowed you to be heard as a matter of grace.

Mr. Norton.—I submit that on a point of law two counsel may be heard.

Fletcher, J.—Are two counsel heard?

Mr. Norton.—On points of law only.

Mr. Chaudhuri.—I would like to refer your Lordship to a case.

Fletcher, J.—It is not necessary.

His Lordship intimated he would consider his judgment.

BENGAL-NAGPUR EXTENSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

An estimate, amounting to Rs. 63,64,354, has been sanctioned for the construction of a 2 feet 6 inches gauge line from Nagpur to Chindwara, with a branch line to Khapa by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The total length of the line and branch is 98·68 miles.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 22nd June:—

Submitted application from clerks of the Secretary's office, dated 3rd June, who moved from their residences in plague-infested parts of the Town to healthy localities, asking for the grant of plague allowance as in previous years.

Submitted letter from the Accountant-General, dated 14th June, in reply to enquiries made, stating that plague allowances have been paid when admissible during the current year, in addition to local allowances.

Submitted note by the Acting Secretary, dated 16th June.

Read the following minute by the Chairman, dated 17th June, concurred in by the other members of the Finance and Establishment Committee:—

The enclosed application, signed by certain clerks asking for the grant of plague allowance, is circulated for opinion. In framing the Budget for this year the provision made last year for plague allowances was cut out owing to the grant of local allowance. This allowance is, as it seems to me, given for an entirely different reason and I do not think the grant of the one is a reason for the abandonment of the other. It has been ascertained that both allowances are being granted by the Accountant-General and I think they should be granted in the case of our employes also. There is no provision for the grant which would have to be arranged for in the Supplementary Estimates. The receipts this year have been in excess of what they were last year by a sum of Rs. 1,03,454 up-to-date. This year's Budget Estimates were based on an excess of Rs. 4,66,000 over last year's realisations. If present figures are maintained, the final realisations should be somewhat in excess of the estimate; as the estimated surplus is Rs. 3,81,000, there should be no difficulty in meeting the small outlay of Rs. 10—12,000 which will probably be required.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Finance and Establishment Committee is approved. Provision for the payment should be made in the Supplementary Estimates and the necessary report should be made to Government.

Pilotage Statement:—

	For week ending 18th June 1909.	Total from 1st April to 18th June 1909	For week ending 18th June 1908.	Total from 1st April to 18th June 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	19	265	16	264
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	23	270	20	250
Vessels transported	14	192	23	183
Vessels attended to	2	11	3	31
Vessels warped	...	8	...	5

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Gloucester Regiment vs. Commercial Gymkhana.

A POOR game was played by these teams at the Cooperage, Bombay, yesterday evening, and ended in an easy win for the Military team. The Gloucesters had nearly all the attack in the first half and had plenty of chances to score, but their shooting was weak and their play before goal was spiritless. Blore, the Gymkhana goal-keeper, proved equal to the few straight shots that were sent to him. On his side kicking was wild and the team altogether lacked cohesion. So at half time the score sheet was blank.

The game brightened a little in the second half. The Gloucesters improved their shooting and scored three goals. Two of these however were due to obvious mistakes by their opponents' defence and their best shots were stopped by Blore. The first point came during one of the few exciting moments of the game, with the soldiers forwards all round the goal, the goal-keeper knocked out a high shot and then fell into the net. After some kicking at close quarters the ball was sent over the bar, but Blore's knock out having been given from inside the line a goal was allowed. Some minutes afterwards one of the Gymkhana backs missed the ball and Harris was able to run through easily. The third goal came from a good long shot by Sherwood.

Result:—

Gloucester Regiment	3
Commercial Gymkhana	0

Teams:—

Gloucesters:—Goal, Pte Smith; backs, Pte Atkinson and Lce-Cpl Luck; halves, Pte Cooper, Pte Sherwood and Pte Barton; forwards, Pte Maton, Pte Law, Pte Short, Corpl Marsden and Pte Harris.

Commercial Gymkhana:—Goal, Blore; backs, Lane and Taylor; halves Johnson, Osborne and Crole-Rees; forwards, Harwood, Burgman, Lay, Cook and Bellemy.

HUNG UP.

At the spot where the car came to a standstill, a motor cyclist leant dejectedly against his machine.

"Shall I help you, or will you help me?" he asked the chauffeur, with a mirthless laugh.

"Dear me! What is the matter?" inquired the occupant of the back seat.

"The times are out of joint, sir," returned the cyclist. "They are no respecter of persons or power. Thirty horse-power or three"—this with a nod first at the automobile and another at his own modest machine, derelict by the roadside. "It's all the same these days." He sighed comically. "An ounce of assistance is worth a ton of sympathy. Allow me."

He joined the chauffeur at the bonnet, and between them they probed and investigated. The owner, a middle-aged man of highly respectable appearance, got out of the car, put on his pince-nez, and looked on anxiously. Valves were lifted, plug points examined, battery wires traced along their convolutions—everything was done that could be done. But the cause of the stoppage, after half an hour's scrutiny, remained undiscoverable.

The chauffeur wiped a moist brow. The motor-cyclist whistled softly to himself. The owner frowned and looked at his watch.

"I positively must be in town by eleven," he muttered.

"And I ought to be at home by twelve," augmented the cyclist.

The pince-nez was directed at the small machine. "Have you broken down, too?"

"The sitting, as far as I am concerned, is suspended," answered the other.

The phrase seemed to startle the owner of the car. He glanced at the cyclist suspiciously.

"I've been taxing the poor thing too highly, I'm afraid," proceeded the cyclist, thoughtfully; "and it has broken down under the strain." He turned a whimsical face to the motorist. "Quite a parallel with the times, isn't it?"

Over the motorist's face there crept a strange expression—a sort of mask. One would have gathered from it that he was practised in concealing his feelings.

"You must forgive me for not seeing your parallel," he debated. "The times seem to me very good ones."

"Perhaps I was thinking of the men who direct them," mused the cyclist.

The other shrugged his shoulders. "If you admit having overridden your motor, why hint that the responsibility for it belongs to others?"

"True. It's my own fault—for voting as I did at the last election. The big loaf and the cheapening of the necessaries of life, you know." The cyclist smiled again, but a little ironically. "As a reward for supporting a so-called 'people's Government'—a Free Trade Government—I'm penalised all round. Increased motor-tax, higher cost of petrol, dear bread, beer, whisky, tobacco——"

The chauffeur touched his sleeve, and, under pretence of drawing attention to the carburetter, whispered: "Don't you know who you're talking to?" A name followed. "He's on his way to a Cabinet Council now!"

"Only a temporary derangement," nodded the cyclist. "Something to do with the mixture in the chamber." He straightened his back, and turned from the man to his master. "Do you ever suffer from side-slip, sir?"

"Well—why?" There was mistrust in the motorist's tone.

"Oh, nothing. Somehow, a side-slip always reminds me of a vote of no confidence. Odd, isn't it? But you were talking of the burdens of——"

"Excuse me," interrupted the motorist indignantly. "I did not mention the subject I was not even thinking of it."

"Not of the burden of taxation? You surprise me, sir! I can think of nothing else. Take, for instance, the land question." The speaker raised his hands in solemn appeal to heaven.

"Can't you possibly set the car going?" fretted the motorist addressing his chauffeur, and ignoring the cyclist.

"There's my undeveloped freehold," continued the latter. "What is going to happen to that?"

"Really, sir, you can hardly expect me to take any interest in your land. I——"

"If only you could! It is small—a mere bit. But what a white elephant now! Imagine, sir. A ha' penny in the pound on its capital value, and another ha'penny if it should, in the opinion of the Government, be deemed to contain minerals. Its position almost prohibits a sale. Not even a Rand company promoter would purchase it with a view to its mineral wealth. And no one in my position would think of erecting anything on it—at present. And if I were to. I should be mulcted in 20 per cent. on its increased capital value, and a further 10 per cent. on what the Government guess its terminable value, assuming I were to let it, which is unthinkable. All these things appal me. Inquisition I might tolerate but no sacrilege. The word 'development' is on the tip of your tongue, I observe, sir. Ah, sir, I bought that little property for sentimental reasons, not for profit. Nothing I could do would add to its value, and its development would be the death of me!"

Several times the motorist had made an effort to stem this tide as lamentation and failed. By the time it was ended his curiosity was aroused. The case puzzled him.

"May I ask where this land is situated? What does it consist of?" He stared.

"It is the merest bit—six feet by two. "The cyclist's eyes were humid—with emotion possibly. "The burial site I purchased——"

The motorist snorted. Behind his pince nez shone an angry light. Abruptly he turned and entered his car. The chauffeur had at last masters the engine trouble. Under cover of the hammering of valve-tappets, he said, as he passed the cyclist:—

"Well, you have got a face!" He took his seat, and opened the throttle.

"There's a troublesome road before you, sir," called the cyclist, as the car gathered way. "What a pity you are not going to the country, instead of . . . ."

The rest was lost on the motorist. But the ghost of a chuckle went with him all the way to Downing-street.—(Armiger Barclay in the "P. M. G.")

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skins writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of West meath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed, Chemists Grocers, etc, sell it.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE AMERICAN GIRL.

America is complaining of itself. Or it might be more correct to say that some portions of America are complaining of the American girl. This must require a good deal of courage. We had always understood that of all civilised countries America was the one which a girl should chose to be born in. There the word of the daughter is law to father, and what is more remarkable, to brother and mother. She goes her own sweet way, and no creature dream of crossing her. We had learnt to believe that this state of affairs represented the highest achievement of civilisation. And now we are told that it is very bad far one person at least—to wit, the American girl.

THE MANNERS OF "THE BUD."

It is the debutante, "the bud," to use her native language, who is marked out for condemnation. Some people are annoyed about her manners. She is, it is alleged, not too polite and she is much too smart. Which defects, it is urged, are the direct consequence of getting to much of her own way. She has been, you see, spoilt. She has been allowed to think too much of what other people think of her, and of how she can make them think about her. Hence an aggressive desire to shine. She has been taught that her will is part of the decalogue, and that it is every one's business to see that she gets her own way. Hence she not only conceives herself larger than reality, but also is unreasonably annoyed when, in the pursuit of their private ends, people do something that she does not like.

SPOILED CHILDREN.

Whether these allegations are true of any considerable number of American girls, it is not for English people to judge. What attracts attention at once is that the kind of girl described, whether numerous in America or not, is not confined to that happy land. She is to be found in every country where people like their children enough to spoil them. And it is to be observed that even savage tribes, who have the deplorable habit of killing off children when they have too many, show a good deal of affection for those who are left. In fact, where-ever there are children at all, some will be. The process is no American monopoly. It is, however, curious that just as some folks in America are rasing protests against the obtrusiveness and lack of consideration of the girls there, there are signs at home of a recrudescence of the old claim that girls and other children are too much under restraint, ought to be given more of their own way, and that the business of parents,

BY THE WAY.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON.

There has been too much general sympathy with the Bishop of Ripon in his illness. Dr. Boyd-Carpenter is one of the most popular prelates on the Episcopal Bench, and certainly one of the most able of its occupants. As a preacher he has earned wide fame, and easily takes a foremost place among his fellow-bishops in this respect. The Bishop was born in 1841 at Liverpool, so he is in his sixty-ninth year. After some busy years at Clapham, Lee, Holloway, Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, and as a Canon of Windsor, he was appointed Bishop of Ripon in 1884 Dr. Boyd-Carpenter has been Select Preacher at Cambridge, Select Preacher at Oxford, Hulsean Lecturer and Bampton Lecturer. Among his contemporaries at Cambridge were Parnell, Lord Carrington, and Sir F. C. Burnand.

AN ANCIENT CORNISH BOROUGH.

It would not be easy to pick out a more picturesque tour in any part of the country than that which the Prince and Princess of Wales have just enjoyed through the northern parts of Cornwall and in Devon. Travelling from Newquay the route lay through St. Austell, Liskeard, and Lostwithiel, all of which places are touched by the Great Western main line through the county to Penzance. Liskeard is one of the most ancient boroughs in Cornwall, having been made a free borough in 1250. It was formerly one of the stannary towns. Its church is one of the largest in the county, and the borough enjoyed the distinction previous to the Reform Bill of 1832 of returning two members to Parliament.

ENGLAND'S OLDEST PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Sherborne, which has selected a son of Mr. Horace Smith, the Westminster magistrate, for its new headmaster, possesses good claims to be considered the oldest public school with a continuous history. "Master Gibson," the first headmaster of the school, refounded by Edward VI., had been the last pedagogue of the old monastic seminary, which succeeded the Saxon cathedral school, where King Alfred was possibly educated. Hardly any of Mr. Nowell Smith's predecessors have been laymen, except John Goodenough, who "practised physick," as well as taught boys. He was ejected about 1683 for "siding and associating himself with dissenters and factious people," and also for taking part in Lord Shaftesbury's "Exclusion Plot."

ENGLISH ROYAL COMPOSERS.

The inclusion in the music of the Church Pageant of a Sanctus composed by that studious but unfortunate monarch Henry VI., is a tribute possibly to the musical attainments of many English Royalties. From the composition of Henry VIII. alone an interesting programme could be compiled of songs, anthems, madrigals, and part-songs—the charming "Pastime with good Company," used by Sullivan in his Henry VIII. music is typical of of the bluff monarch's vein of melody—while Richard I, (whose musical taste enabled his faithful minstrel to locate him in an Austrian prison), James I., and Charles I could each be represented in the pageantry music. The published compositions of the late Prince Consort number nearly fifty, and several songs from the pen of Princess Henry of Battenberg have been printed.

THE LION LYING DOWN WITH THE LAMB.

The Rev. Dr. Newton H. Marshall describes in the "British Weekly" the setting out from Dover of the representatives of the Churches who are now visiting Germany. Immediately on the arrival of the special train from London the guests, says Mr. Marshall, "tumbled aboard" in strange promiscuity—Bishops and Friends, Baptists and Romans, Independents and Presbyterians rubbing shoulders gleefully, and already finding themselves excellent good company. There was the Bishop of Hereford with his benign and venerable air; Mr. William Cuff as jovial as in his own diocese of Shoreditch; the Rev. Silvester Horne cracking jokes, in which he likened the "Meteor" to Noah's Ark; Bishop Welldon and the Rev. J. G. Stevenson, laughing together like old school chums; and Mr. Silas Hocking, gloating over the whole scene.

GADSHILL, JUNE 9, 1870.

Dickens died thirty-nine year ago June 9. What his death meant to the English-speaking world of the time is perhaps best suggested by the following instance of the high regard in which he was held wherever his books had penetrated. In York a lady stopped him in the streets and said: "Mr. Dickens, will you let me touch the hand that has filled my house with many friends?" And such appeals were made constantly. His death, says Edmund Yates, to whom Dickens had written but three days before the fatal seizure, was no doubt hastened, if not caused, by his extraordinary persistence in self-sacrifice. . . . "To him old age would never have brought tranquillity, and therefore it may be said that old age would never have arrived.

A PROFITABLE MUSICAL JOKE.

Sir C. Villiers Stanford's "Ode to Discord," in which he has welded into a more or less harmonious whole snatches from various advanced modern composers, recalls an effort of Dr. Prout, the Dublin Professor of Music, at the conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians in 1902. Dr. Prout is a Bach enthusiast, and a fellow-musician wrote a humorous poem on his hobby, whereupon the victim at once set it to music by combining themes from Bach, Wagner, Mendelssohn, and Beethoven. Someone then suggested the composer should sing it, and down he sat at a piano and obliged, going round afterwards with the hat and collecting several pounds for the society's orphanage.

A GARDEN SUBURB FOR BRISTOL.

The garden city, or garden suburb (in the case of a big city or town), is springing up all over the country. Bristol is now to have its garden suburb. The "Garden Cities and Town Planning Magazine" has some particulars of the project. The site suggested is at Shirehampton, a village about five miles from the centre of the city, but within the city boundaries, and not a mile distant from the extensive docks at Avonmouth. A station on the railway from Bristol to Avonmouth adjoins the estate. The site is an undulating one with a general slope to the south-west, and affords fine views across the River Avon to the wooded hills of Somersetshire and out to the Bristol Channel. The area of the estate is about 26 1-2 acres, and it is intended to erect about 260 houses in all.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

The work of the French Garden City Association, we read in the same magazine, for the past year and the result of their labour includes the creation of a model mining village at Dourges; the provision of a recreation ground of thirty acres by Messrs. Pourmbry Chasspaign and Co., Reims, for their employees; an investigation trip on civic improvement in the United States and Canada; two conducted tours to English garden cities; and the erection of twenty-five charming £200 cottages by the Savings Bank of Marseilles, under the auspices of M. Rostand.

AMATEUR "WIRELESS" OPERATOR.

Not a little fuss was made in America some time ago over the exploits of certain ingenious schoolboys who where amusing themselves by rigging up wireless apparatus on the domestic roof and intercepting official messages. Their passion for applied science has, however, been turned to good account in a recent instance. The wireless operator on a coasting steamer was taken ill the other day, and compelled to leave his post while the vessel was on her way from the South to New York. A boy of fifteen, who happened to be on board, volunteered his services on the strength of his experience with an amateur installation at his home in Florida. The Captain gratefully availed himself of his skill, which proved quite equal to the emergency.

NEW SIGNPOSTS.

The evil of illegible signposts, has attracted the attention of the inventor. As much as ten years ago a Buxton surgeon devised a form of lettering for signposts which in most circumstances will solve the problem of legibility. The letters are seperately cast in iron, and are fixed in an iron frame or bracket which forms the arm of the signpost. In position the arms look like stencils, the letters showing up plainly in outline against the sky or the background. As long as there is any trace of light a sign of this kind can be read. They are already being used by the Derbyshire County Council and in Surrey.

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If Germany spying should try on,
She soon will be laid on the shelf;
We haven't an army to spy on,
And our Navy can spy on itself.—"World"

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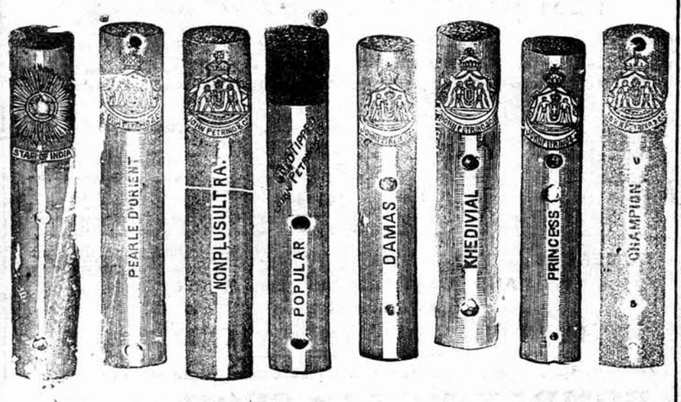

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MEN AND MATTERS.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC ROYAL MOTORIST.

Queen Margherita of Italy's great love of motoring seems at last to have caused her to fall ill. Her nerves have become quite out of order owing to the number of long and rapid journeys that she has taken. But for her illness, the Queen had intended to go for a motor tour in Japan, and she has already visited many foreign countries in her car. During a tour she once took in Switzerland she had an exciting adventure. As her car approached a roadside-inn, a number of men came out and placed a huge beam of wood across the roadway, thus barring her farther progress. In spite of entreaties, they absolutely refused to remove it until gendarmes had been summoned, and meanwhile the Queen and her companions were exposed to insulting remarks by the men. Her Majesty, by the way, is a great believer in St. Christopher, the patron saint of motorists, and she has had his image emblazoned on her cars.

VERY TEMPTING.

Lately Queen Margherita has shown a great interest in flying machines, and some time ago she witnessed on of Mr. Wilbur Wright's flights. Her Majesty was much impressed by what she saw, and complimented Mr. Wright very warmly. "I thank your Majesty," replied the famous aviator. "Would your Majesty care to take seat beside me in the airship?" "Oh," replied the Queen with a smile, "it is very tempting but unfortunately there are too many people about."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CHILDREN.

M. Fallieres is said to be hugely delighted at the fact that he is a grandfather, and the son born to his daughter the other day is certain to be much spoiled and petted later on. The French President's fondness for children is proverbial, and when he was Under-Secretary of State some of his subordinates used to pretend they had large families in order to enlist his sympathy towards their promotion. Some time ago M. Fallierers visited a foundling hospital in Marseilles, and a tiny mite who had just been admitted was shown to him. "I wish to stand godfather to this child," said the President, "so kindly give him my name. Let him be called Armand." And the kind-hearted M. Fallieres left a sum of money to be placed in little Armand's name in the post-office savings-bank.

LORD DENBIGH.

Lord Denbigh, who has been criticised fos his encouragement of Sunday rifle-shooting, is a versatile man, well known as a sportsman and as an ideal landlord. He is a devont Catholic, and was chosen by King Edward as special envoy to Pope Leo XIII. on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his Pontificate. Lord Denbigh had at one time made up his mind to enter Parliament, but his father's death sent him to the House of Lords before the polling took place. As a disciple of old Izaak, Lord Denbigh has few equals, and he had much to do with the introduction of trout into the lake at Buckingham Palace. As a shot, too, he is famous, having stalked big game both in this country and in Canada. It is interesting to note, by the way, that one of Lord Denbigh's ancestresses died at the advanced age of 110 through falling off an apple tree.

SHERLOCK HOLMES.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, whose play is to be produced by Mr. Lewis Waller shortly, is a rare example of the way in which talent runs in certain families, although not always in the same direction. His father was the famous artist Charles Doyle, his grandfather, John Doyle, was the famous caricaturist who signed himself "N. B."; and his uncle was the celebrated "Dicky" Doyle who designed the cover of Punch. Although destined for the medical profession, Sir Arthur wrote his first book at the age of six. It was a story of adventure illustrated by the author himself. "There was a man in it and a tiger," said Sir Arthur recently referring to this masterpiece. "I forget which was the hero, but it didn't matter which for they became blended into one about the time when the tiger met the man."

SURGEON AND HARPOONER.

It is now just over twenty years since Sherlock Holmes made his first bow to the public in the pages of "A Study in Scarlet." "I don't know how I got that name," said Sir Arthur Conan Doyle a short time ago. "I was looking the other day at a bit of paper, on which I had scribbled 'Sheringford Holmes,' and 'Sherington Hope,' and all sorts of other combinations. Finally, at the bottom of the paper I had written 'Sherlock Holmes.'" Before he was twenty-one Sir Arthur was acting as surgeon on a whaler in the Greenland Ocean, coming of age in 80 degrees north latitude; and he often declares that one of ths truest compliments he ever had paid him was when the captain offered to make him the harpooner as well as surgeon if he would come again another year.

MORE TO FOLLOW.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle once told an amusing story of an illiterate millionare who gave a wholesale dealer an order for a copy of every book in all languages treating of any aspect of Napoleon's career. He thought it would fill a case in his library. He was somewhat taken aback, however, when in a few weeks he received a message from the dealer that he had got 40,000 volumes, and was awaiting instructions as to whether he should send them on as an instalment or wait for a complete set.

LORD CHARLES—BOAT-BUILDER.

Lord Charles Beresford had a favourite hobby as a boy which was, in a way, prophetic of his future calling. This particular pastime consisted of modelling boats, in which art he was exceedingly skilful. These boats he would give as birthday presents to those people for whom he had some special affection. There is still a number of them in existence. "I would give anything to get one of them back," he remarked recently to an intimate friend, "as a reminiscence of schoolboy days. I offered one old school chum £50 for a little model which certainly was not worth more than five shillings. But neither he or any of those who possess them will part with them. So, after all, I must console myself with the thought that my little boats are regarded by those who have them with a certain amount of affection."

CANON WYNDHAM.

Canon Wyndham, who has just been installed as the new Canon of the Metropolitan Chapter at Westminster Cathedral, is a man, despite his habit of quiet self-effacement, of interesting personality and remarkable achievement. He is the greatest authority in England on the subject of the Maid of Orleans. His work on Joan of Arc is a treasury of knowledge. Canon Wyndham is the son of Colonel Wyndham, M.P., the grandson of Lord Leconfield by his father, and of the Earl of Polworth by his mother. Educated at Harrow and Merton, Oxford, he took his degree of M.A. in 1864. As an Anglican clergyman he served St. George's-in-the-East, from which place, with the late Canon George Akers and the present Provincil of the Friars Preachers, father Edward Rhapecote, he entered the Roman Catholic Church. He succeeded Manning and Vaughan as Superior of the Oblates of St. Charles at Bayswater, and now after thirty-four years of incessant and harmonious work, is installed in the Cathedral which one great Cardinal built, and in which the other is enshrined. For all his unassuming modesty he was a notable athlete in his time, and he is the writer of many books, perhaps the most interesting of which, next to his life of Joan of Arc, is his "Wild Life in the Fjords of Norway."

AN ACCOMMODATING PORTER.

A Quiet lady living in the country came to London the other day (writes a correspondent who guarantees the story) and put up for the night at her club, a well-known one, not a hundred miles away from Dover Street. In the lift, on her return home from attending a ball, the lady said en passant to the porter, "I must ring for the chambermaid." The female servants all go to bed rearly here," was the reply, "But, if it is any question of unlacing the back of the dress—that, madam, is my duty." The lady was not less amused than surprised.

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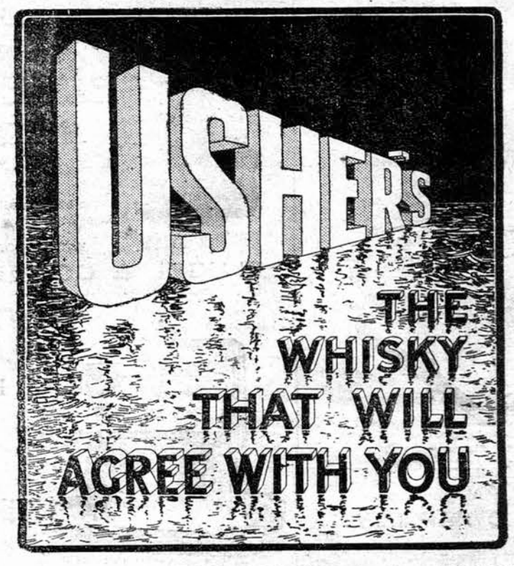

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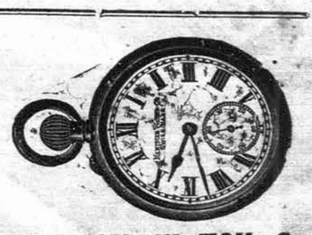

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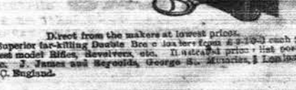

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THE MOST POPULAR BRANDS IN INDIA.

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BEWARE OF IMITATION.

TURKISH TOBACCO
— AND —
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differs as much as does all natural and artificial productions in all the countries over the Globe; there are different qualities, viz., First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth tobacco; then Sixth up to Twelfth cabbage leaves.

It is known even by children that Egypt does not produce any Tobacco; it is known also that Lancashire does not produce any cotton and yet both these places are famous on account of their manufactures.

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VAFIADIS'S PAR EXCELLENT EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Are Admired for two reasons:—

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Secondly.—The selection of the finest quality of Turkish Tobacco, the prices paid by us, and the employment of only skilled labour in this particular department.

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Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

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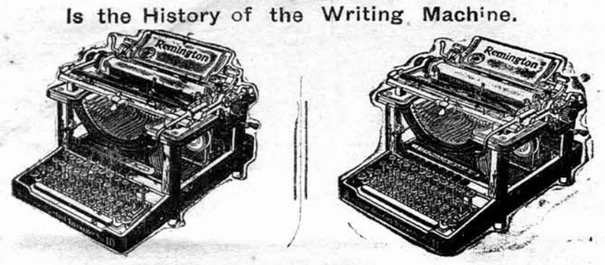

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NEW MODELS 10 AND 11. NOW READY.
IMPROVED MODELS OF No. 7 AND No. 8 ALSO AVAILABLE.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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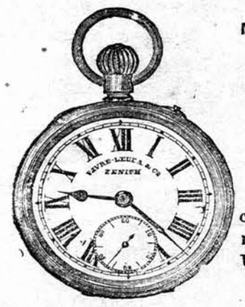
BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day



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18 Carats Gold. Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver. „ 35 to 60
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GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

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Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

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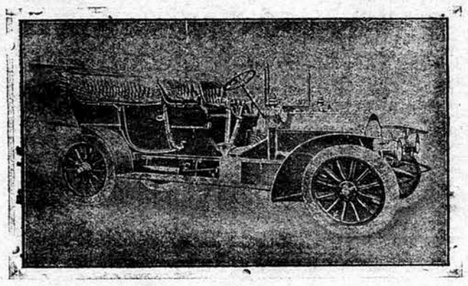

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INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
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NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.
PERFECT FILTRATION
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On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.

Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.

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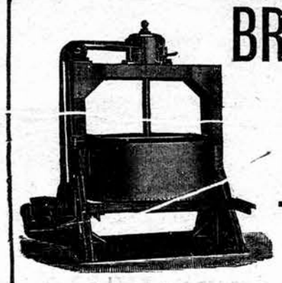

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

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